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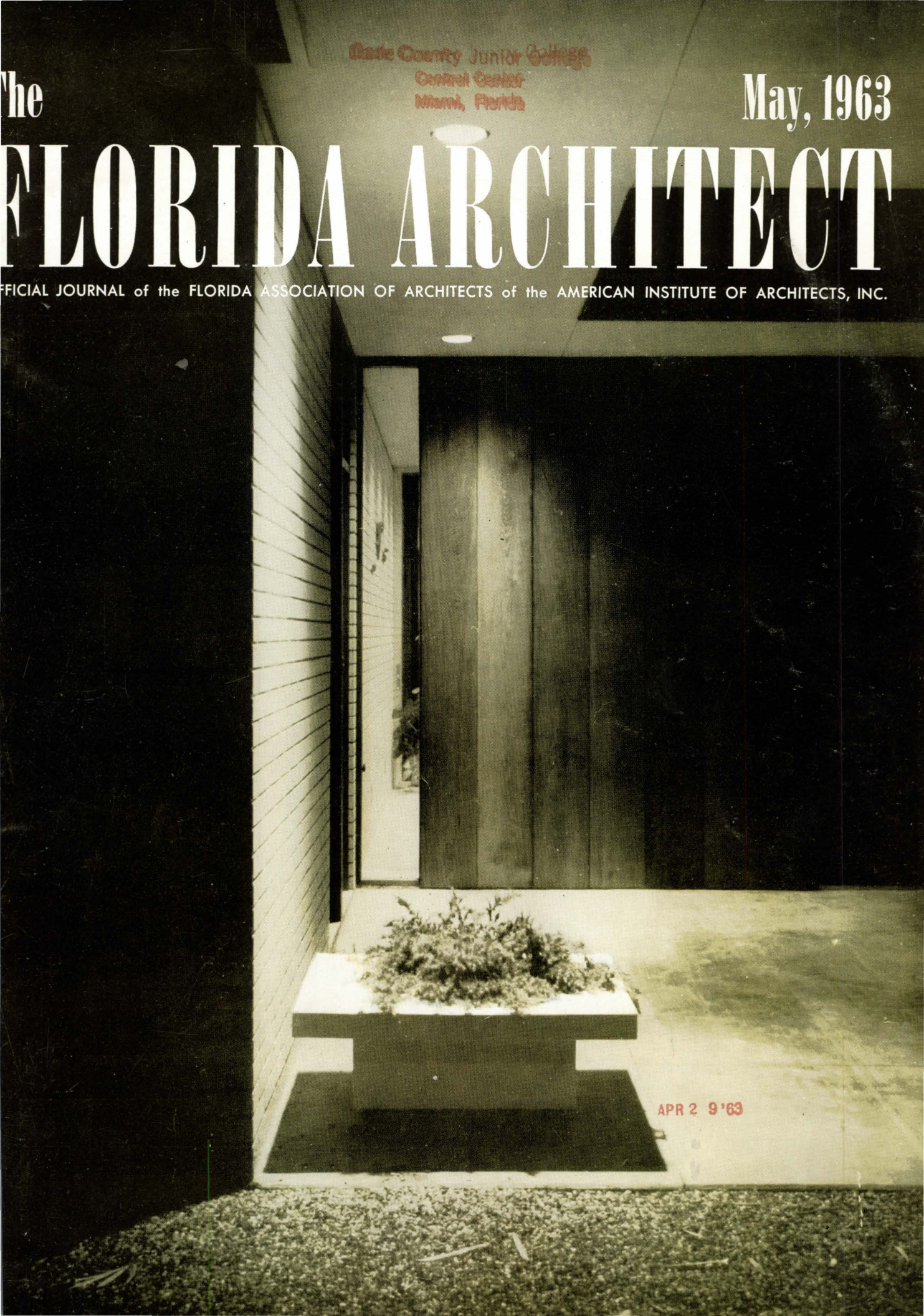
The May, 1963

FLORIDA ARCHITECT

FFICIAL JOURNAL of the FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, INC.



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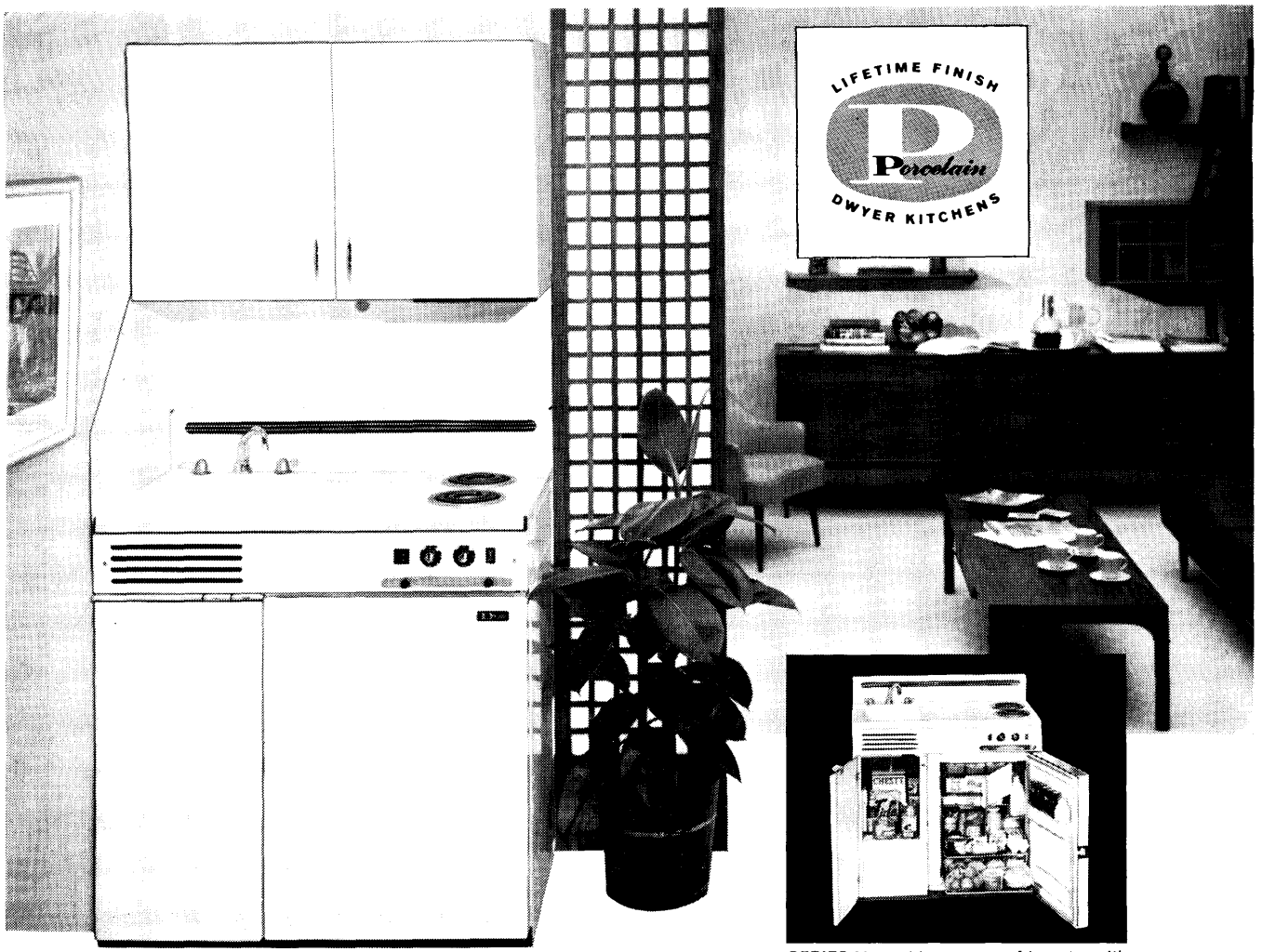

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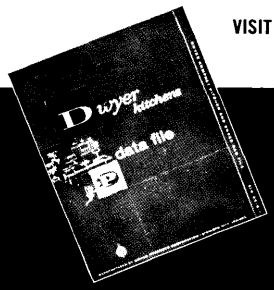

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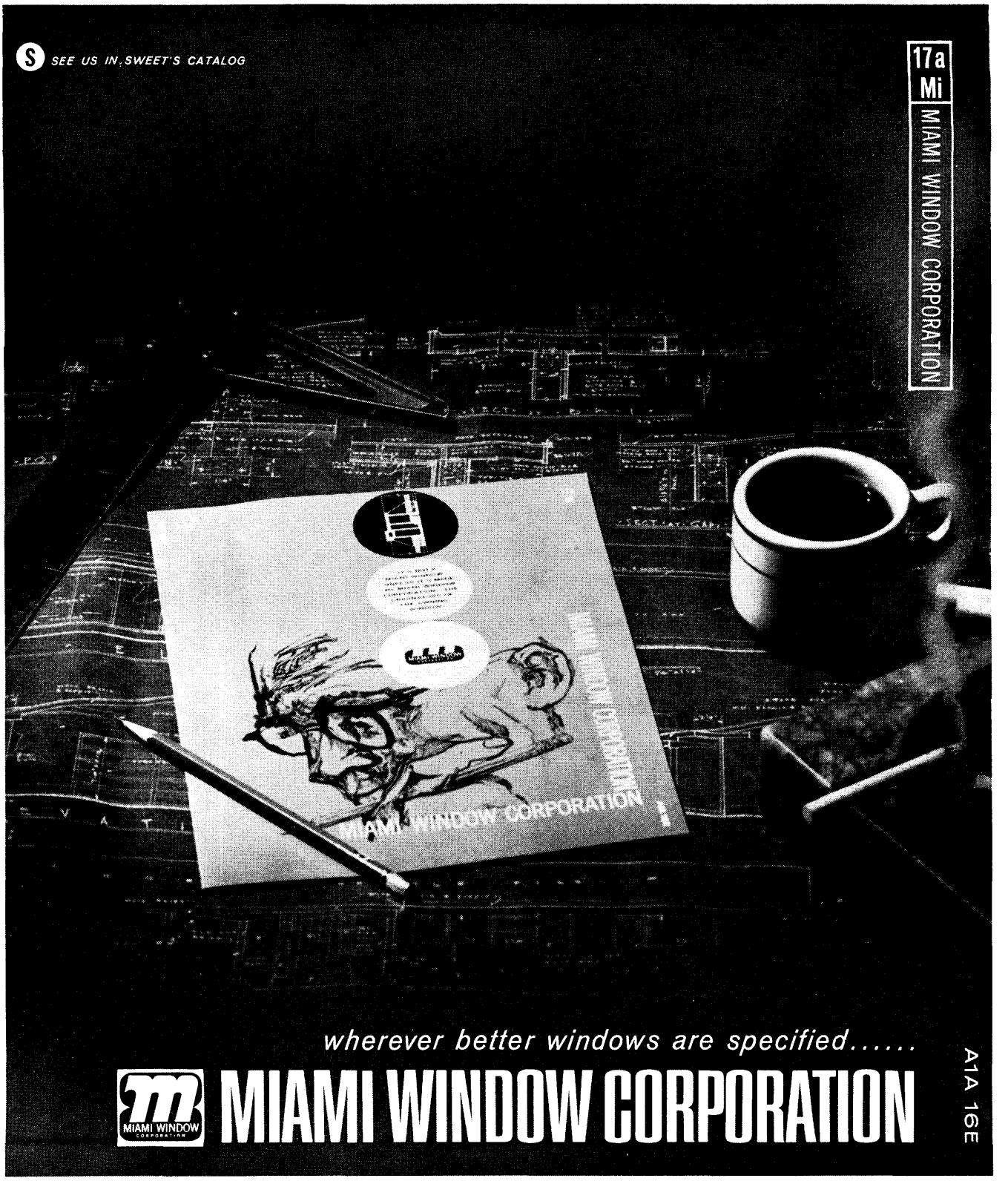

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The

Florida Architect

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

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THE COVER . . .

Conventioneers may recognize that the color used on the outside covers of this Issue is that which was chosen by the A.I.A. Host Chapter Convention Committee as the dominant part of the color styling for this years Annual Meeting. . . . The Illustration on the Front Cover is of the F.A.A. 1962 Convention Merit Award Building, designed by William H. Kerfoot, A.I.A., Sarasota. . . . More on the Award Winning Building appears on pages twenty two through twenty five.

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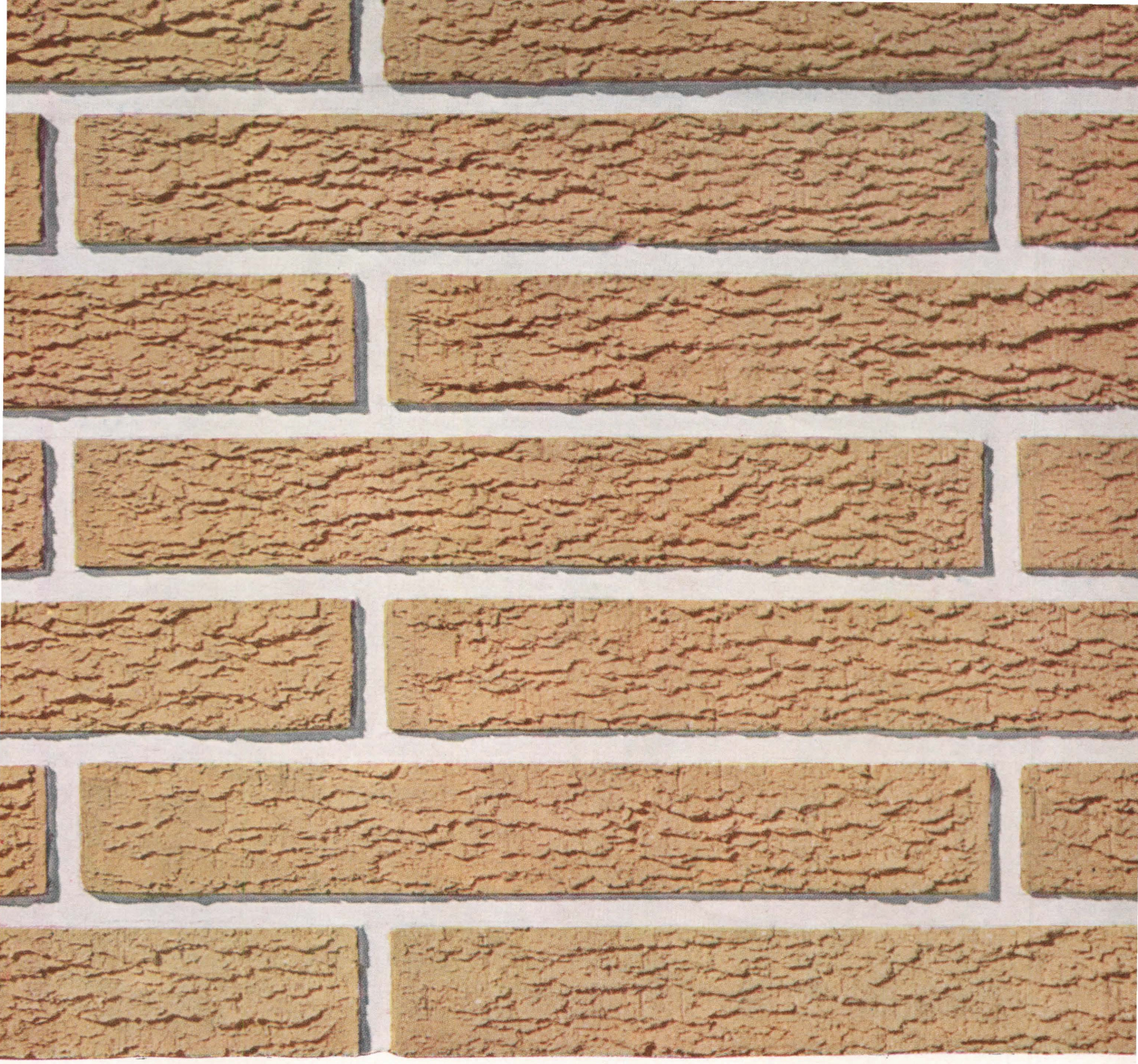
VOLUME 5 **1963**



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Current Highlights . . .

- **THE ROSIER LOOK OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY** of the past month or so doesn't foreshadow a boom or anything like it, say economists in government and industry. They admit that they are impressed with the bounce-back from the winter freeze; it is a little better than many were expecting. But the strength being shown is still moderate. A recession this year is now being ruled out, but the case for a big upsurge still lacks supporting evidence.

  . . . To be sure, today's plus signs easily outweigh the minuses. As you have been hearing, retail sales are good, with autos and appliances strong. New orders for durable goods are climbing. Incomes are up. Housing starts are rebounding. And investment in inventories and new plant is on the rise.

  . . . But some of the figures have to be viewed with caution. The better tone is partly seasonal. Those orders and inventory figures reflect hedge-buying in steel to a certain degree. Several promising upturns of the past year and a half petered out for lack of any follow-through with fresh stimulation.

- **MOST ANALYSTS ARE HOLDING TO THEIR ORIGINAL FORECASTS** for business in 1963, which were made in January. They have weighed the improved sales and investment plans in the light of the statistics for January-February. Now they have more confidence in the 4.7% gain in total output Kennedy's advisers have projected. Hopes for even faster growth depend on tax cuts — preferably more reduction than the President ordered, to become law sooner.

  . . . Some economists suggest keeping an open mind to at least the possibility of a much quicker pace of business. They point out that sharp upturns often have their origins in sources that are quite obscure until the wheels are really humming. You can't be sure that this will not happen again this year.

- **A RECESSION IN 1964 IS STILL A POSSIBILITY,** these same analysts warn, especially if no new stimulation comes along such as tax cuts would provide. If personal income should level off, sales and capital spending would fall. More importantly, the current upturn is now 25 months old — not a record, but quite venerable. It could run out of steam next year, for this reason.

- **WATCH RAW MATERIAL PRICES FOR EVIDENCE OF THE TREND** of the economy. They are considered a sensitive leading indicator. During the winter they fell from the level established by the Cuban crisis as supplies proved ample relative to lackluster demand. With steel scrap and sugar rising, at least the start of an uptrend may be coming. A rise would be a very bullish sign.

- **CREDIT MAY BE TIGHTENED A BIT AT ANY TIME** in the period just ahead. The government money managers have wanted to make it tighter for some time. They feel that higher interest rates would serve to keep more U.S. gold here. But they felt that tightening would check what little momentum business had. In other words, they wouldn't stop trying to get the economy moving again even to help out with our continuing, nagging, balance-of-payments problem.

  . . . Interest rates will be pushed up as soon as business shows a bit more lift. This shift will be relatively small. It could well come this spring — even before tax cuts are voted.

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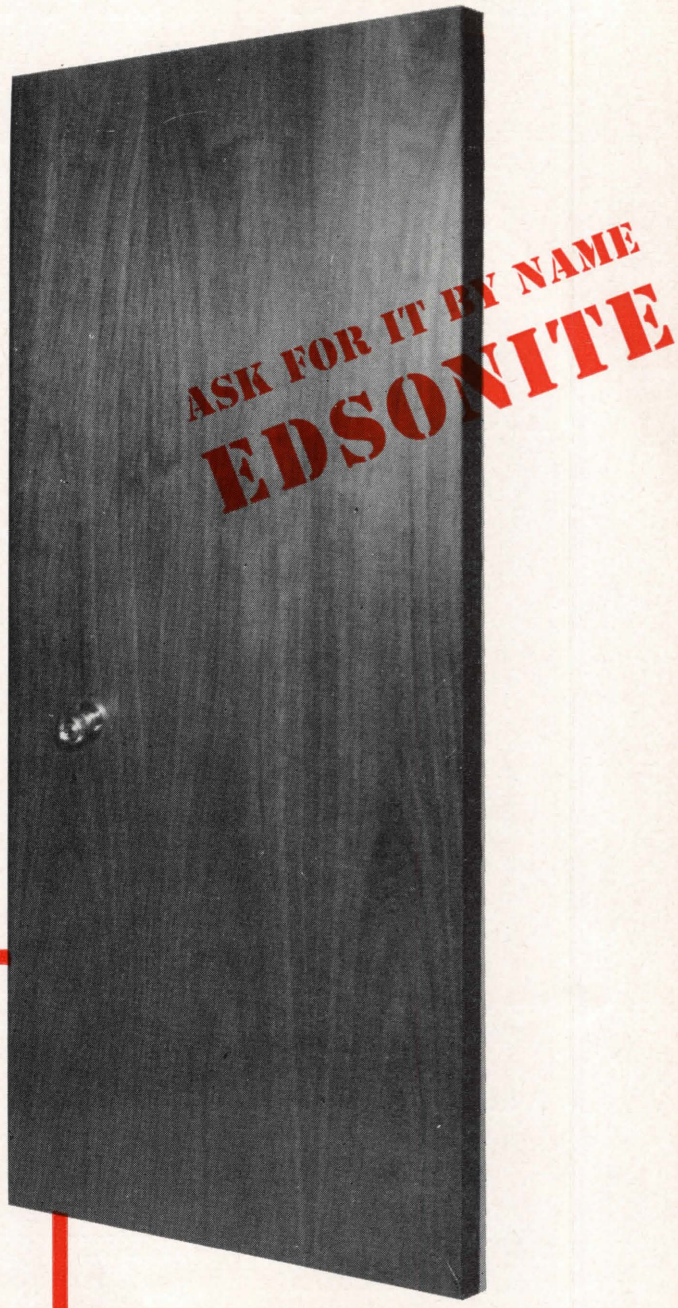

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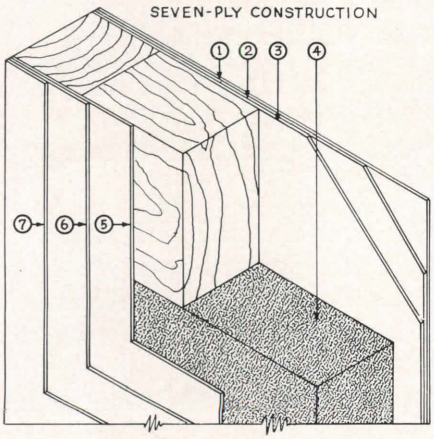

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Current Highlights . . .

- **THE QUALITY OF CREDIT MAY BE DETERIORATING,** say government financial experts. They warn that some lenders are becoming lax in the risks they are taking and in terms they are offering. A conspicuous example is auto loans; to make sales, and to get loans, some dealers and banks are now permitting repayment periods of 42 and 48 months to buyers who can not always pay off. The same thing is said to be happening in mortgages and, in some cases, where business firms are carrying customers by allowing receivables to keep growing.

  . . . Credit has been fueling the present upturn — making possible the heavy auto and appliance sales. But repayments are now taking more than 13% of spendable incomes. That's near the levels that have operated as limits on consumer buying in the past — and which may perhaps do so again later this year.

- **HOW ARE KENNEDY'S PROGRAMS DOING IN CONGRESS,** as the 1963 session passes the half-way mark? Not as well as he would like — but not as bad as first reports suggest. True, little legislation has passed — less than par for this stage of the game. Progress on the 12 vital money bills has been especially slow. But Congressional leaders are optimistic, insisting that a lot will be accomplished. They blame the lags on a feeling held by many members that there's no need to rush since tax cuts will take long, anyway.

  Here's what Congress is likely to do to Kennedy's key bills:
  — **Tax cuts:** About $6 billion in relief for individuals may be voted this year — more than Kennedy asks in his first stage.
  — **Spending:** The Budget will be pared by $2 to $3 billion.
  — **Medicare:** Action will go over to 1964 . . . when it may pass.
  — **Aid to education:** The outlook for Kennedy's bill is poor.
  — **Labor:** New machinery for settling strikes won't be set up.
  . . . The outlook for some other proposals of the President:
  — **Mass transit:** Aid for localities is still given 50-50 odds.
  — **Transportation:** Proposals to ease rail regulations will die.
  — **Trade curbs:** No laws on fair trade . . . mergers . . . price-fixing.
  — **Farm:** Passage of the subsidy for cotton mills is doubtful.
  — **Aid to youth:** Much of the Kennedy package will be enacted.

- **A NEW "GUIDE TO RECORD RETENTION ROUIREMENTS"** of federal agencies has just been published by the Government Printing Office (Washington 25). The pamphlet spells out in detail the type of records to be kept for wage, tax, and other purposes . . . who must keep them . . . for how long. Price: 15c.

- **AN ERA OF FEWER STRIKES MAY BE IN THE MAKING,** born largely of those costly shutdowns of the past few years. Both union and management men seem to be reaching the conclusion that such conflicts as those in steel, on the airlines, in newspapers, etc., only hurt all parties concerned. So, both sides have been casting about for better machinery for settling disputes.

  . . . The most encouraging device to come along is the joint labor-management study committee, such as has been functioning in steel — and, soon, in autos. The object is to let negotiators work out solutions to complex problems like automation in an atmosphere of trust, without pressure of strike deadlines.

- **THIS NEW FRONTIER WILL EXTEND ITS GRIP ON NLRB** — the National Labor Relations Board — in 1963. President Kennedy has already had the opportunity to appoint three of the five Board members. The term of another Eisenhower appointee expires in August, which means that industry can hardly expect new sympathy for its problems. More important, though, Kennedy will be able to name the next General Counsel as of July 1. This official plays a crucial role in the Board's operations since he chooses the cases to be considered.

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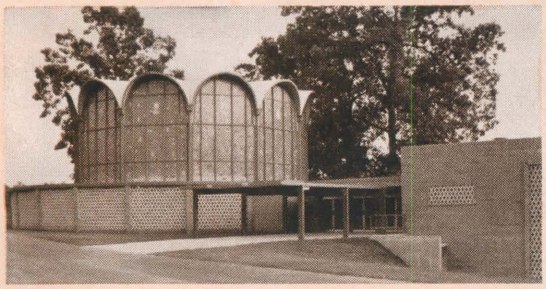

Temple Beth Jacob, Decatur, Georgia. *Architects:* Barker and Cunningham, Sandy Springs, Georgia. *Contractor:* Richard Naimann and Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

Space provided: 12-sided structure of 93′ diameter containing sanctuary with central pulpit and circular aisleway at the periphery of the building. *Structural framing:* glued laminated arches spaced at 30° framing into central compression ring. Arched glulam girts at the periphery of the dome, and arched purlins at intermediate point. Heavy timber decking. *Area:* 5,410 square feet. *Cost of structural framing:* $2.74 a square foot.

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Public Relations in Action

On Wednesday evening, April 3rd, a Building Forum was presented at the Municipal Auditorium in Sarasota which will, I am sure, turn out to be the first of a series to be held annually hereafter. I believe something along this same general line might very well be emulated elsewhere.

The presentation was that of a panel and a moderator. It was sponsored by the Gulf Coast Builders Exchange with the cooperation of the Sarasota Herald-Tribune. The Exchange has a membership of over 150 individuals and firms representative of every aspect of the building industry, from financing through planning, engineering, contracting, sub-contracting and material supplies. A very considerable number of the architectural firms and engineering offices in this area are included in its membership. The organization is extremely active and very possibly unique in many ways within the State of Florida. The newspaper went all-out in its support and gave us the utmost in cooperation and publicity.

Some of us in the architectural profession here in Sarasota, including the writer, take a rather different view of participation in the affairs of such an organization as the Exchange, in that we consider ourselves to be, to some extent, an integral part of the building industry as a whole and do not hold ourselves quite as aloof from it as is frequently the attitude. It so happens that I am and have been for some time a Director of the Exchange as was Jack West, AIA, previously.

Our panel consisted of myself as moderator, and following members:

James Knight, Mortgage Officer, First Federal Savings and Loan Association; Jack West, AIA, Architect; William Snell, Structural Engineer of the firm of Kaisrlik, Snell and Whitehead; D. William Overton, President, Sarasota Federal Savings and Loan Association; Jack Rhoades, J. M. Rhoades Company, Plumbing; T. T. Watson, General Contractor; W. E. Dingwell, General Contractor; Si Bell, Sarasota Electric Corporation, Electrical Contractor; Millar Brainard,Sun Coast Engineering Service, Air-Conditioning and Heating; Charles Stottlemyer, Stottlemyer and Shoemaker Lumber Company, Building Supplies; and Martin R. Harkway, Attorney.

(Continued on Page 48)

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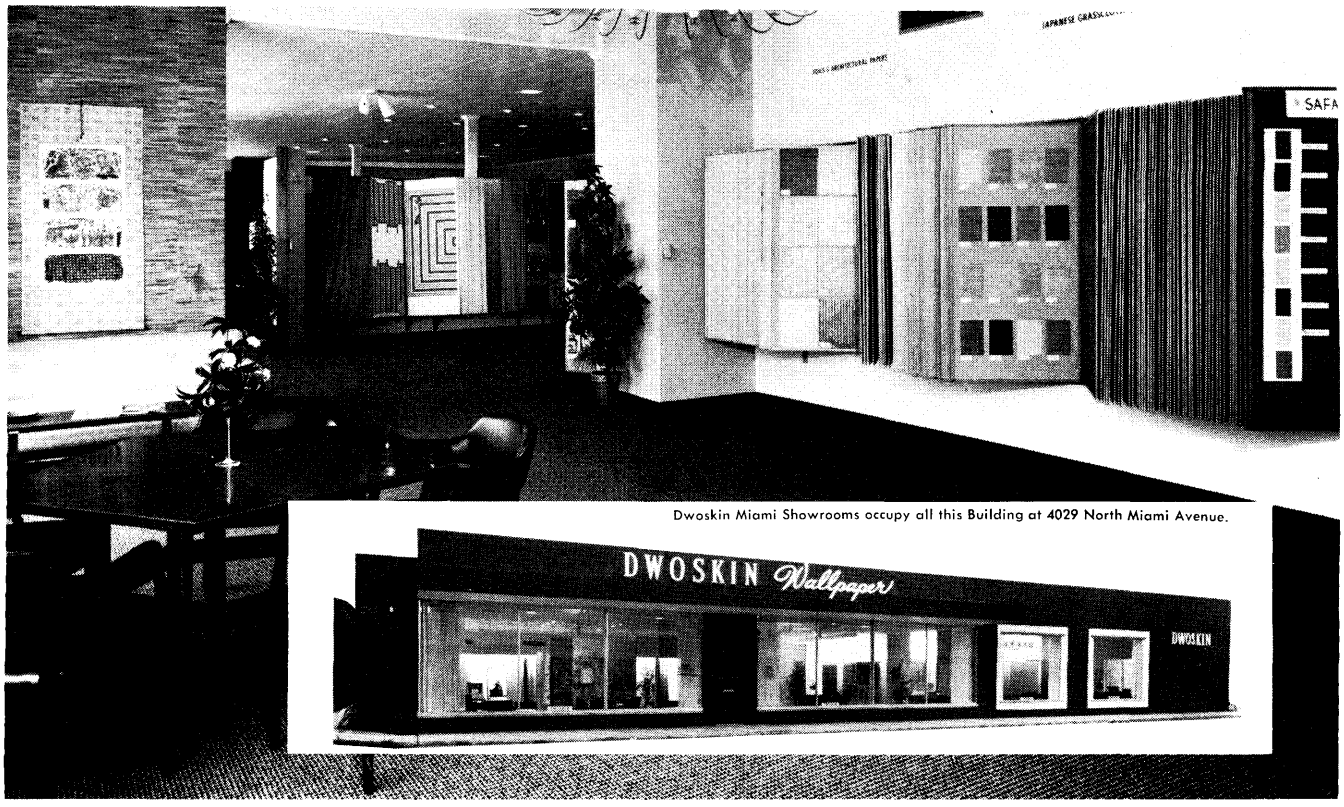

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Two FAA Members Elected To Fellowship

JOHN STETSON, FAIA

Two members of the Florida Association of Architects will be advanced to the rank of Fellow at the 1963 AIA Convention to be held in Miami, May 5-9. They are John Stetson, Palm Beach Chapter and Frank E. Watson, Florida South Chapter.

Less than four per cent of the Institute's current membership of over 15,000 are Fellows.

Selection was made by a Jury of Fellows composed of George B. Allison, Los Angeles, California, chairman; Arthur Q. Davis, New Orleans, Louisiana; Alfred Shaw, Chicago, Illinois; Harold T. Spitznagel, Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Walter E. Campbell, Boston, Massachusetts; and R. Max Brooks, Austin, Texas.

Both of the newly-elected Fellows have been active for many years in AIA affairs at both chapter and FAA levels. And both have also been prominently concerned with a variety of community activities.

John Stetson, elected on the basis of Public Service, was born and raised in Florida and is a graduate of the U/F College of Architecture. He has been a member of the Institute since 1947.

He has served as Treasurer, Vice President and President of the Palm Beach Chapter; and Director, Vice President and President of the FAA. As a member of many important FAA Committees he has been instrumental in helping to form and maintain FAA

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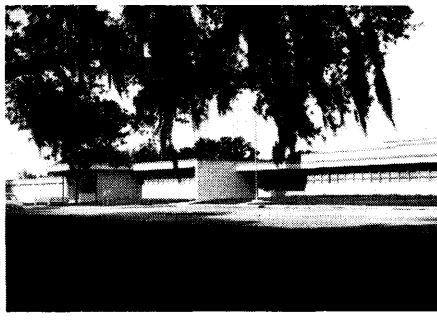

ABOVE: Clearwater's Oak Grove Junior
75 tons now . . . 225 tons eventually.
CENTER: New Clearwater Civic Center
with 55-ton ICED Air Conditioning.
LEFT: City Fathers chose 72-ton e
driven unit for great new library.

FRANK WATSON, FAIA

policies. He has been a member of five AIA Committees and is currently Chairman of the A.I.A.-A.G.C. Liaison Committee. He was U. S. Delegate to the Pan American Congress in 1951 and AIA Delegate to the Royal Institute of British Architects Convention in 1954.

His Public Service includes, in part, Chairmanship of the Palm Beach County Fair and Member of the Executive Committee; Chairman, Palm Beach Council, Boy Scouts of America; Vice Chairman Palm Beach County National Foundation and March of Dimes Chairman; Member, Palm Beach County Building Code Committee and Inlet Committee. He was one of 100 men appointed nationally to serve as a member of the Founders Board to raise funds, start construction of and set policies for the Salk Institute of Biological Studies at San Diego, California. At State level he has served as a Director of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Beautification Committee and Chairman of the Governor's Hurricane Disaster Committee. John is also active in many religious, fraternal and civic organizations.

Frank E. Watson elected on the basis of Design was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and received his early training as a member of the T-Square Club Atelier in that city. He came to Miami in 1945 after the war primarily to do the Master Plan for the University of Miami. He is still Consulting Architect for that Institution.

Always active in his profession he became a member of the Institute in 1946, served as President of the Florida South Chapter in 1951 and Vice President of the Florida Association of Architects in 1955. Frank has also given considerable time to the development of the young men of the Profession through lectures and courses in design sponsored by the Draftsmen's Club of Miami, and has written many sparkling articles for *The Florida Architect* and other professional magazines.

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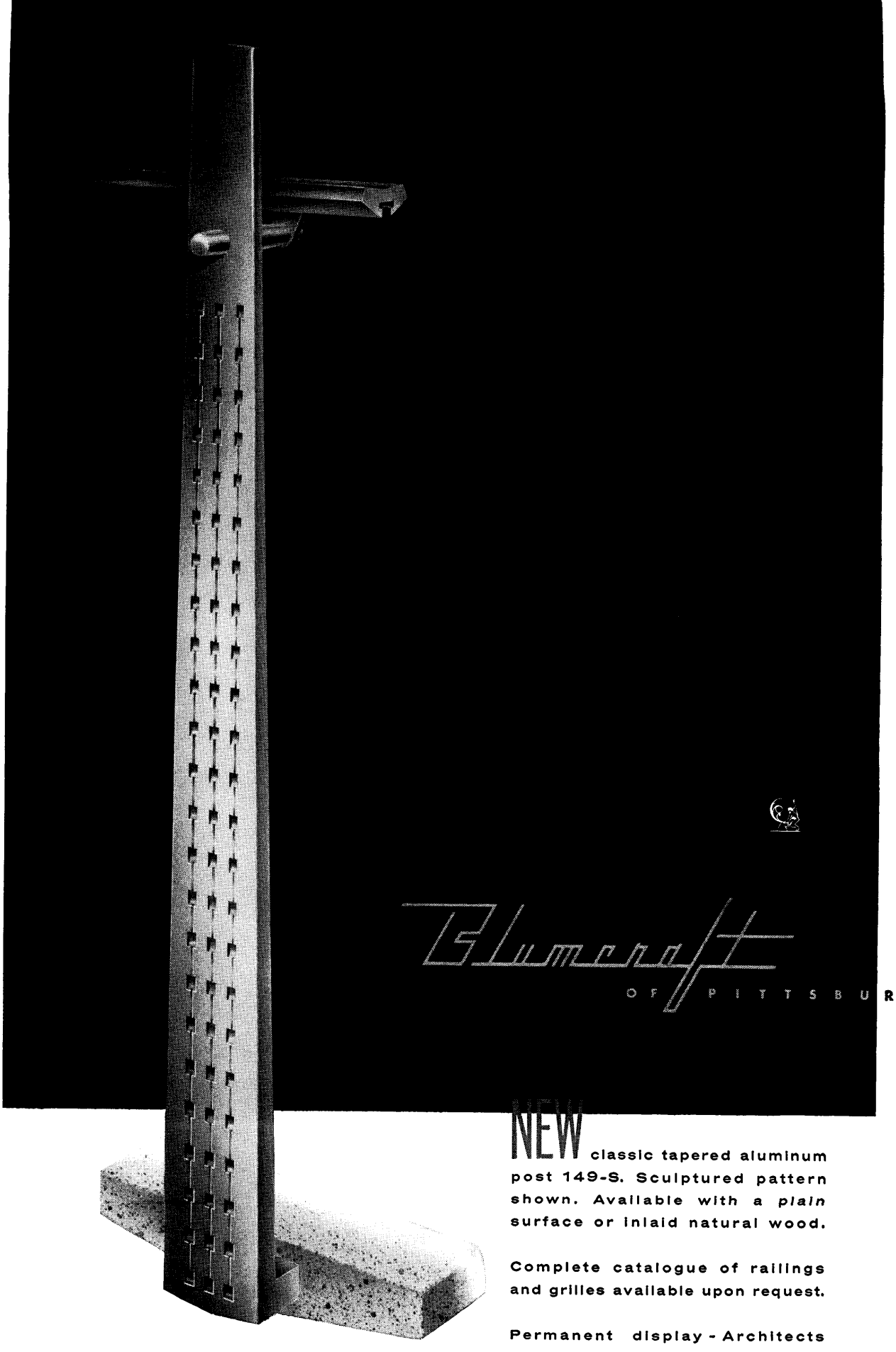

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Message From The FAA President . . .

A Technical Center

In line with The Institute's concept of Comprehensive Services . . . The President outlines only a few advantages offered through the medium of The Architects' Technical Center. . . .

By ROY M. POOLEY, JR.

President
Florida Association of Architects

By most current standards, and certainly in my mind, at 43 I am not an old man, despite opinions to the contrary which may be held by my children and other very young adults.

Yet, one of my first ventures in the field of Electrical engineering was the construction of crystal radio sets. Perhaps loudspeakers were not exactly a novelty and their absence in most homes was a result of the depression. Mr. Ford's Model "A" roadster was the sports car of my dreams (and still is) and barnstorming air shows were a major Sunday Attraction.

Only 23 years ago, my bride and I were denied the rental of a small apartment because the landlady insisted on an extra $5.00 monthly to compensate for my use of a 20″ flourescent drawing light. As a child I recall that "Vitaphone" gave the movies a voice, and many years later, the theaters became the early commercial users of air conditioning.

Maybe the kids are right — Remembering it makes me feel older.

All of which is by way of saying a good deal has happened in a very short time to change the character and practice of architecture.

It seems to me a truth that in the first half of this century the profession as old as civilization has been reborn, and while tradition has provided an umbilical cord, the child has begun to mature.

It may be only my youth which convinces me that modern *practice* of architecture dates from the end of World War II. In any event, my experience indicates a clear distinction between the attitudes and thinking of architects well established in practice before that time and those who have become established since.

A new generation has come of age to meet the challenge of a changed, more affluent society whose demands are reflected in a more complex environment to meet age old human requirements.

If you think I am over-generalizing, you are probably right, and I really should get on to the point of all this.

For several years now, we have been seriously grappling with the problems of how best to conduct our practice of architecture to provide superior results for our clients, and at the same time be satisfying to us.

The Institute's current educational program to develop the concept of Comprehensive Services reaches the core of our clients' problems, but we have yet to define clearly the most effective means of providing such vast service.

Two basic schools of thought are obvious — One, the "Big Team" concept so avidly espoused by Past-President Phil Will, and the other the "Individual Architect" concept reflected by statistical data showing that a majority of architects prefer a very small office operation.

Each offers convincing arguments and outstanding results have been achieved which testify persuasively for each point of view. But I guess we have all succumbed to the temptation of beautiful meringue on a tasteless restaurant pie, or been surprised when the taste exceeded its appearance.

The big team proponent reasons, quite reasonably, that no one person, however brilliant, can be expert in all phases of building design and construction, much less in the added special areas of interest inherent in the Comprehensive Service Concept. Consequently, he has concluded the only answer lies in a massive organization embracing experts in many fields, functioning as a team. Outstanding major work accomplished by an individual or small office is attributed to a fortunate selection of assistants and consultants, and is actually a team effort anyway.

The advocate of small office practice seems to feel this aproach is too impersonal — a sort of design-by-committee system, whose product resembles a law emerging from the legislative mill — that is to say, a series of compromises acceptable to all, but

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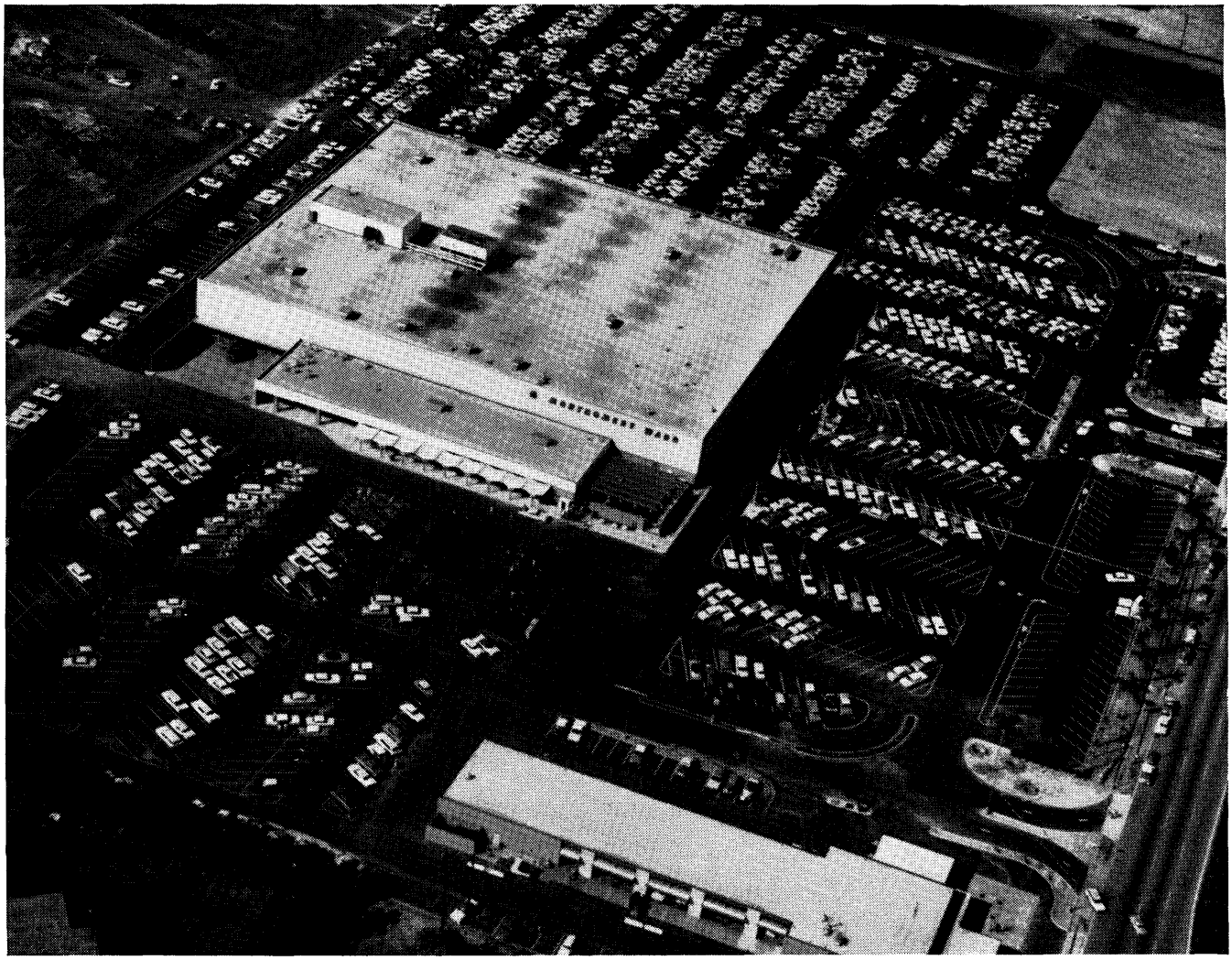

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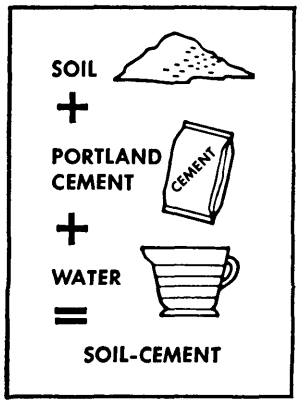

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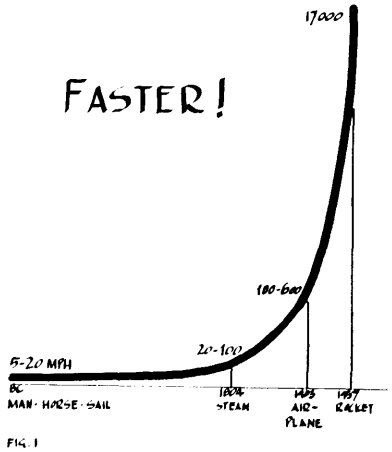
Speed ... New Challenge to Design

The *Editor of Architectural & Engineering News* addressed the New York Chapter of The American Institute of Architects recently . . . His address titled The Accelerating Pace of Technical Innovation is presented here in its entirety.



By STEPHEN A. KLIMENT, A.I.A.

In September 1960, in an article in *Readers Digest*, HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE, JR. wrote: "*What adds to the confusion in this space age is that prophecy gets to be history before it becomes current news.*"

It so happens that I was ill in bed on the day of WALTER SCHIRRA'S flight around the earth; and being too weak to do much else but lie back and listen to the radio, I was struck very forcibly by the progress from the old concept of going around the world in 80 days (on a bet) to the concept of once-around-the-world in 75 minutes. The reactions of both Europeans and the NBC commentator were very unusual. RICHARD DIMBLEBY of the BBC was interviewed and said that on the whole the European reaction was "blasé." And the NBC commentator said, quite flatly, that the "United States space program is becoming routine."

Now, technical innovation is anything routine for the architect whose job it is to keep up with the new developments coming from all directions: New products from the manufacturer, new techniques from engineering consultants and, of course, new functions and standards emanating from his clients. This is not only growing, but it is growing faster.

It affects two types of products — the newer manufactured products such as mechanical equipment and plastics, glass and finishes; and the more traditional materials — wood, stone, metal, clay products.

The amount of information is huge. Take the first product type, the man-made materials, the mechanical equipment, plastics, glass and finishes. At *Architectural & Engineering News*, for example, we receive as many as 75 new product and product literature announcements per week. The significant ones reach your desk through the magazines. You also get information from manufacturers' representatives, at professional meetings and through professional bulletins.

The traditional materials — wood, stone, metal and clay products — have all this, and more: New standards, new design handbooks, codes and, of course, the promotional literature reflecting a rise in quality or in popularity.

This is all accelerating.

I hope in the course of this paper to give you an idea as to why this problem exists today, what it is doing to architecture, how long it will last and what you and I as architects can do to keep our creative heads, so to speak, above the rising waters.

I

That our rate of existence is speeding up is perhaps agreed (Fig. 1). It took thousands of years to get from the 5-20 mph speed of man and horse and sail to the year 1804 and steam. It then took only 99 years to arrive from the age of steam to the age of the airplane, and only 43 years from the 100-600 mph speed of the airplane to the 17,000 mph speed of the rocket.

Figure 2 shows the accelerating cycle of architectural styles. The Egyptian style lasted 5,000 years, the Byzantine style about 1,000, the Renaissance only about 350 and so on. Why?

Figure 3 is designed to explain this. It shows the incidence of basic scientific inventions.Notice that most of the inventions are crammed into a 157 year period between the two thick horizontal lines. Mathematics, logic and observation research techniques of NEWTON and DESCARTES led to improved methods of experimentation. This led to individual inventors inventing useful things; and in due course these were taken up by industry for research and development on a large scale. In other words, the 150-plus years starting with the invention of the steam engine in 1765 and ending in the years 1930-31 with the invention of jet-propulsion, cinemascope, nylon and the cyclotron laid the ground work for the explosion

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Speed...

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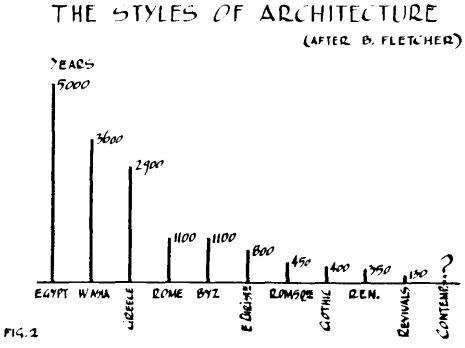

FIG. 2

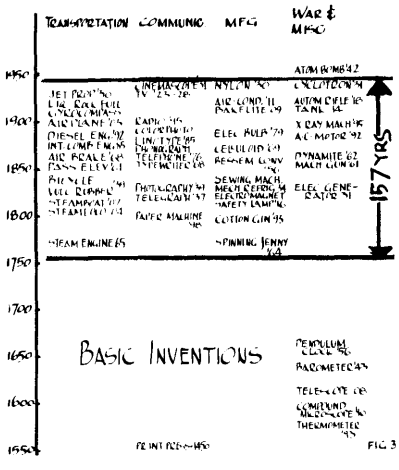

FIG. 3

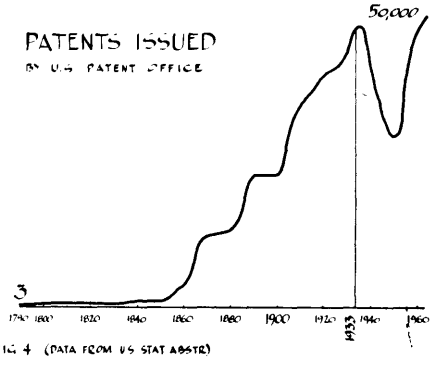

FIG. 4 (DATA FROM US STAT ABSTR)

which followed.

Figure 4 shows the issuance of patents by the United States Patent Office from the year 1790 when it was founded until the present date. In the year 1790 three patents were issued, the first going to one SAMUEL HOPKINS of Vermont who had found a way to make lye for soap out of wood ashes. Today some 50,000 patents are issued every year. Note particularly the year 1933 on the chart. This is an interesting date because it was the first time that the number of patents issued to *corporations* in one year exceeded the number of patents issued to *individuals*. Oddly enough, this year 1933 also coincides with the end of the "basic inventions" shown in Figure 3.

Getting even closer to the heart of the issue, Figure 5 shows the amount of money spent by private industry on research and development. You will notice a steady rise — and the per cent increase of 1961 over 1960 is even going to be exceeded by the estimated increase of this year over last.

Figure 6 shows these figures broken down by key industries. The reason I stress the aviation, chemical and electrical equipment industries particularly is the impact which they have had — and will have — on the development of new products and on the acceleration of technical innovation in the building industry.

The accelerated number of contracts let for atomic energy research and development, production, maintenance and service between the years 1950 and 1961 is shown on Figure 7. The importance of this rise to the building industry is a point we shall return to later.

II

No industry is isolated from what is going on around it, from what other industries are doing. The building industry is no exception; it too is inevitably influenced by the great acceleration going on around it. Let us see, then, how this general background of acceleration in industry applies to architecture.

I shall discuss five key areas specifically.

1. The flow of building products as such.
2. Mechanical systems and new standards of comfort.
3. *Larger* and *more complex* preassembled components.
4. New structural techniques.
5. The role of the computer in architecture.

New Building Products—One way to gauge the growing arrival rate of new building on the scene is to look at the footage (on a shelf) of a set of *Sweet's Catalogues* (see Figure 8). Another measure is the way in which the four basic traditional materials have, according to a statement made recently by Professor SIBYL MOHOLY-NAGY at a lecture, expanded to some 18,000 variations. Now this reflects also the effects of research and development in the non-building type industries.

Take aviation. In the last few years there has been a major shift from the manufacture of aircraft to the manufacture of rockets and missiles. The unexpected speed of this shift freed facilities and a large fund of know-how, to be applied to other fields. This diversification toward the building industry and the extensive research which proceeded it has, for example, produced stronger and more versatile plastics. Likewise, plastics in building have received great impetus from the huge amount of money we saw (Figure 6) being spent each year by the chemical industry on research and development.

There are other examples. Ceramics and glass have been major developments and have profited from data gleaned in developing nose cones for rockets. In metals, the building industry has inherited the advantages of foamed metals of molecular films for heat reflection, and complicated forming methods. Then there are the gasket techniques used on planes — and which SAARINEN adopted and adapted for the first time as a component for curtain walls. We then come to the various aircraft honeycomb systems, based on the three element combination of core plus stressed skin plus adhesives. By varying the elements in this three-part system, a huge range of performances can be attained, from doors to domes.

This part of the discussion would not be complete without mention of so-called "functional materials," that is, materials functioning as mechanisms. I heard a very exciting talk on this subject by H. R. CLAUSER, editor of *Materials and Design Engineering*. Examples he quoted included glass, which some day may be able to

change opacity with the amount of light that strikes it. He also spoke of so-called "metamorphic materials," where service conditions improve the material's characteristics. Then there are materials which will adopt their final form when they are applied — one, foamed-in-place urethane plastic, is already familiar to us. And he also spoke of materials which "grow": piping which is flat until it is installed, and flat structures which are expandable and can be shipped to distant areas without taking up a lot of volume.

Mechanical Systems and the New Comfort Standards — Figure 9 shows the substantial manner in which these standards of comfort have changed in the United States.

At one time only theaters tended to install summer air-conditioning. Later, it spread to offices, then to homes; now there is a great debate as to whether it ought to extend to schools and in the future no doubt we shall see all air-conditioned libraries, churches and factories.

What are the implications on new products? Let us select one item from the chart at random, say the new higher recommended lighting levels. If we boost these levels we can always add lamps, in theory. In practice, however, there may be no room to put the lamps. So that a direct result is an accelerated flow of new products: New stronger bulbs, new and stronger lamps, new and stronger reflectors.

As for the future, solar energy, while not around the corner, will be with us one of these days, particularly if the lessons learned in heating a space craft from power created from its own surroundings are adopted. In addition, there will be heating and cooling with thermoelectricity, a currently uneconomic technique which profits from having no moving parts. There will be lighting with electroluminescence. And as one outcome of the increased activity involving atomic energy and research into its peaceful uses, there may well develop a new source of power for heating and lighting buildings and consequent new — and perhaps less bulky — mechanical equipment.

All this is on top of developments which are already quite familiar — piped utilities and pre-assembled, mechanically integrated floors and ceilings.

Pre-assembly: Larger and more complex components — At one extreme is the total building, that is to say, a building consisting of two parts, shelter and mechanical core, which are lifted bodily from factory to site: the BUCKMINSTER FULLER DOME concept of helicopter-carried buildings. Now this is already being done in sheltering military personnel manning the DEW line in Northern Canada. The limitations, of course, are the lifting capacity of helicopters, road widths and the fact that we really are not ready for it.

Therefore, the chief direction to watch in preassembly today is not the complete building, but the Wall. The time will come when the wall unit, larger and with fewer joints (the weak link) will do much more than it does today.

Today a preassembled wall has a structural and a wearing surface, a finish surface and sometimes an insulation purpose. But the results seeping down from rocket research may well lead to reduced space required by light and heat sources and distribution. Such a multi-function unit may also include acoustic absorption — and, who knows, even music. So that we may one day see a unit with a great many functions which will make much easier the problem of integrating all the various elements into a building.

New structural techniques — We see a curious phenomenon here. Let us, for example, look at one or two of the more famous buildings of the past decade: MATTHEW NOWICKI's Field House in Raleigh, N. C.; Dulles Airport; the St. Louis Botanical Gardens; the Yale Hockey Rink. These are all structurally very original. But how about the U. N. Secretariat, or Seagram Building, or Lever House? These are quite conventional in structure, as are 95 percent of other buildings going up today.

What does this mean? Clearly, the possibilities, the ideas are here. Some ideas even come to us by a process of cross breeding from totally different fields, *viz* the shell structure of the light bulb or of the roof of an automobile; the space-framed concept of the spoked wheel; or even the concentrated stress concept which CURT SIEGEL has noted in the human hipbone. In structure, there is BUCKY FULLER and his "tensegrity," FRED SEVERUD and his ideas on using mass-produced, pre-cast, pre-stressed unit masonry, KONRAD WACHSMAN and his space frame. In other words, the concepts exist but, curiously enough, they haven't become very common.

The problem is mostly one of the mathematics involved. Computations in all these structural innovations are very complicated, and they act as obstacles to carrying them out on a larger scale. Which brings us very directly to the fifth and last of the specialized architectural ideas we want to take up today.

Architecture and Automation — Automation is quite often viewed as a sort of monster, as a GEORGE ORWELLIAN bogey. No less a person

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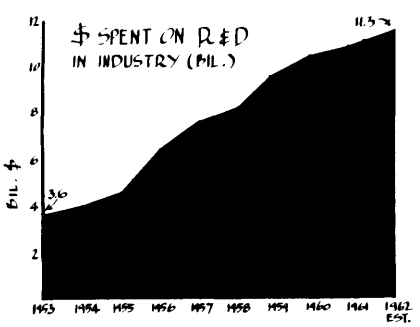
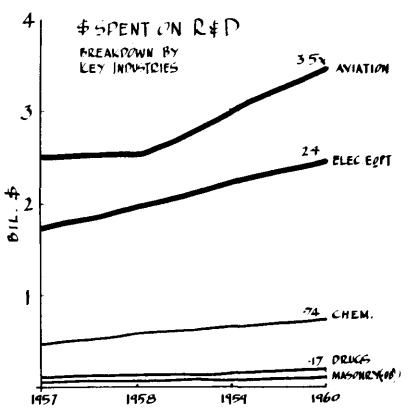


FIG 5 (FIGURE DATA FROM US STAT ABSTR)



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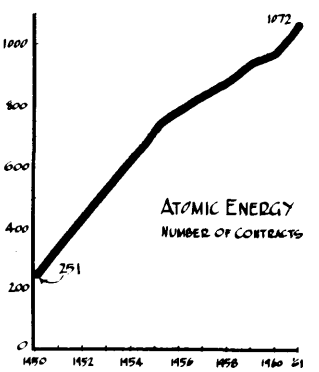

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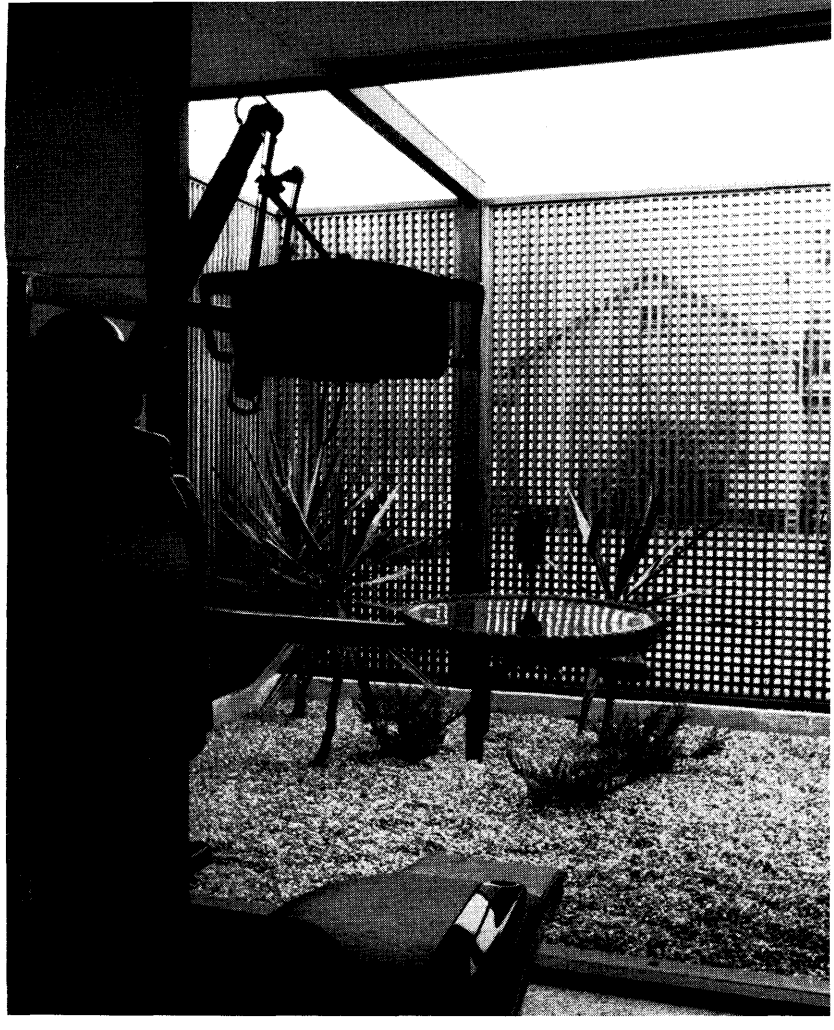
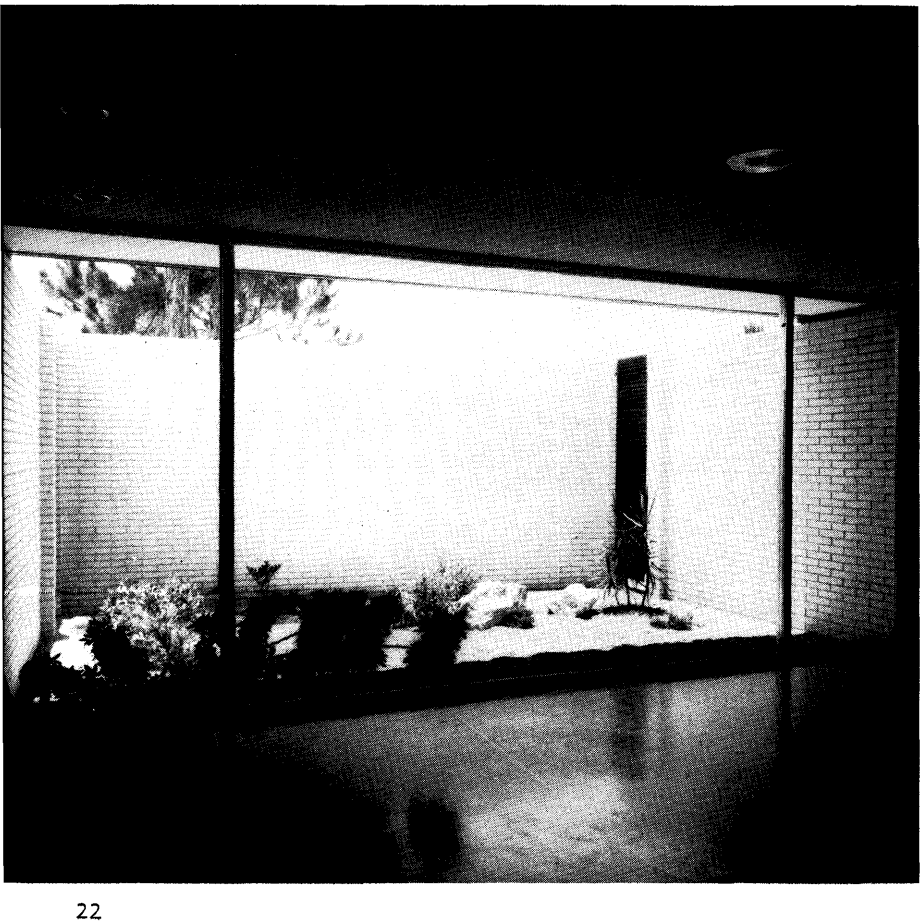




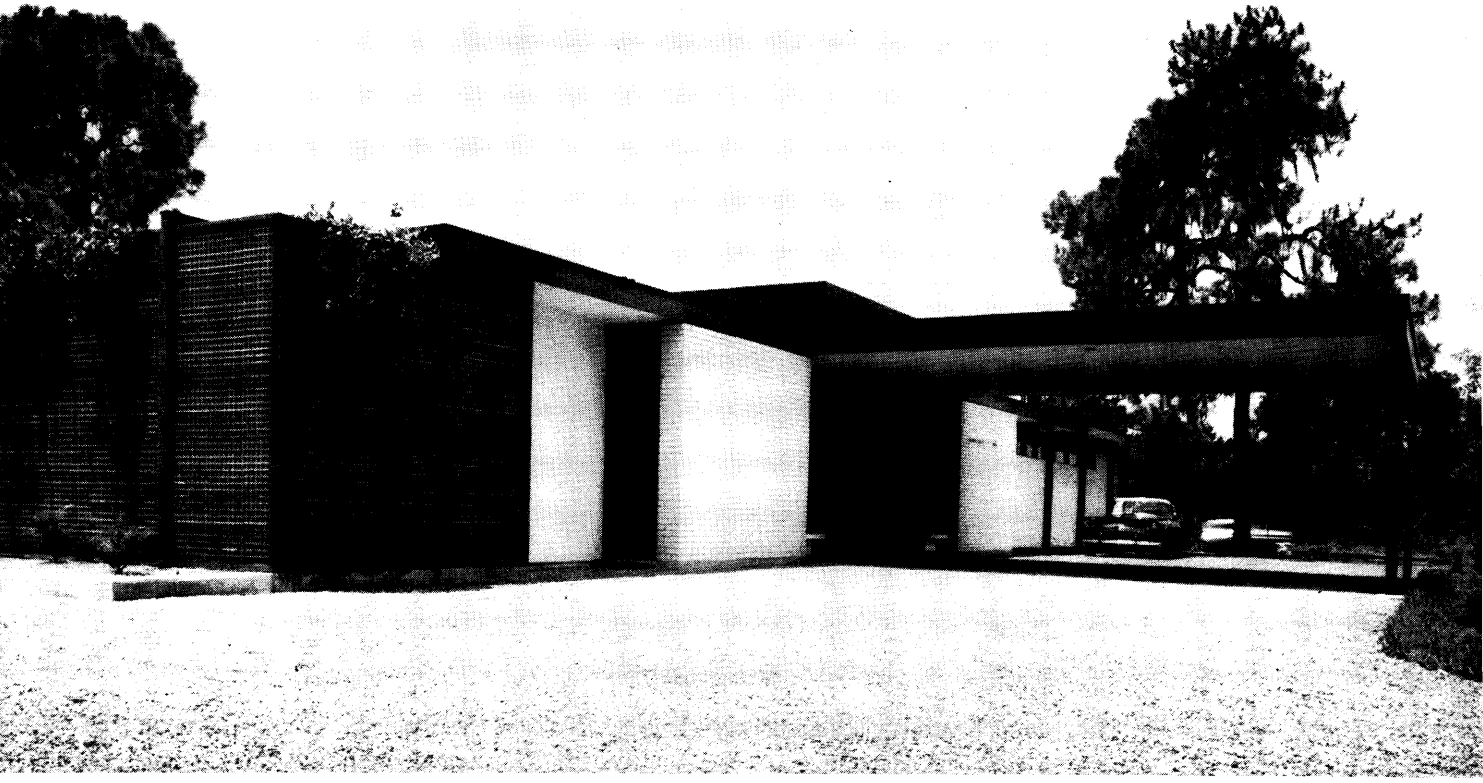
This is the second of only two Merit Awards cited by the jury at the FAA's 1962 architectural design exhibit. (The first — a design by Gene Leedy for the City Hall at Winter Haven — appeared in the February, 1963, issue.)

Actually the building houses two medical facilities — the owner-physician's suite and a rental area for a dentist's office. Among the client's requirements was the necessity of keeping the two facilities as separate as possible. This was accomplished by providing a common entrance as the only connection between each and by installing two complete mechanical systems. Visually it is further emphasized by a change in roof level over the physician's receiving room and walled garden.

The other chief controlling design factor was economy. The building cost was just under $51,000; and the square footage totals 4,000 — figuring enclosed space at full footage, porte-cochere and entrance court at one-half and enclosed gardens at one-fourth. To achieve the necessary economy the architect worked closely with the builder and sub-contractors to permit use of the simplest building methods and stock, mill-size materials in achieving the desired design goal.

Basically the building is wood-framed — though roof facias and the porte-cochere columns are of steel. Exterior wall surfaces are finished in oyster-white cement brick and — for those recessed under roof overhangs — in white stucco. All woodwork, including doors and interior cabinets, is finished with the same golden-brown preservative stain. All floors are terrazzo, except that of the entrance court which is plain concrete. All lighting fixtures are flush mounted, recessed — circular for accent lights inside and out, and four-foot troffers for functional lighting in examination and operating rooms.

Another important design factor was the building's ultimate harmony with its site. The 100' by 220' corner plot was heavily wooded with pines and as few as possible were felled to provide necessary approach and parking areas. Base planting has been carefully disciplined; but in due time the garden grills on each end will be overhung with cascading swags of flame vine, thus providing the exterior color accent the architect visualized as needed.

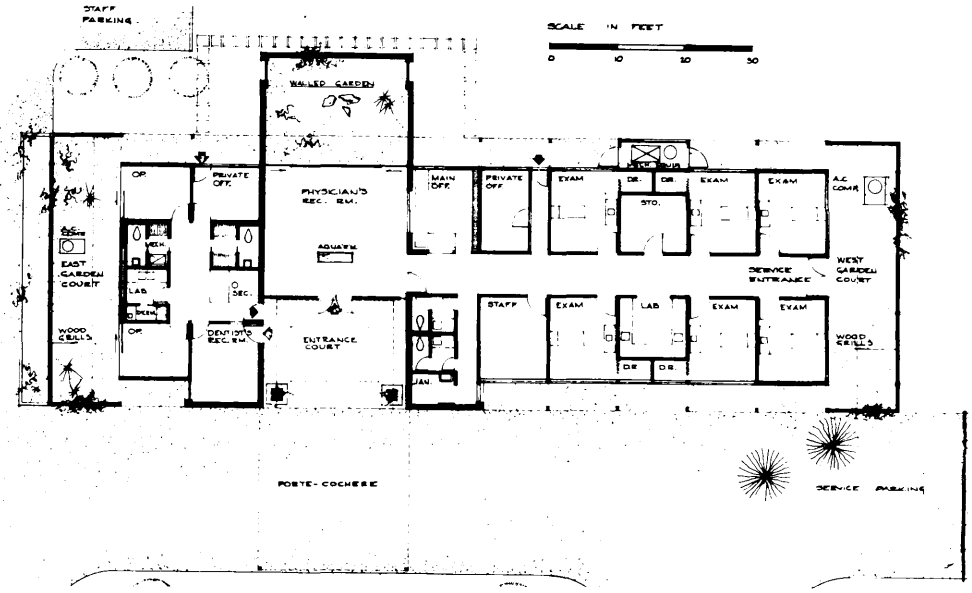


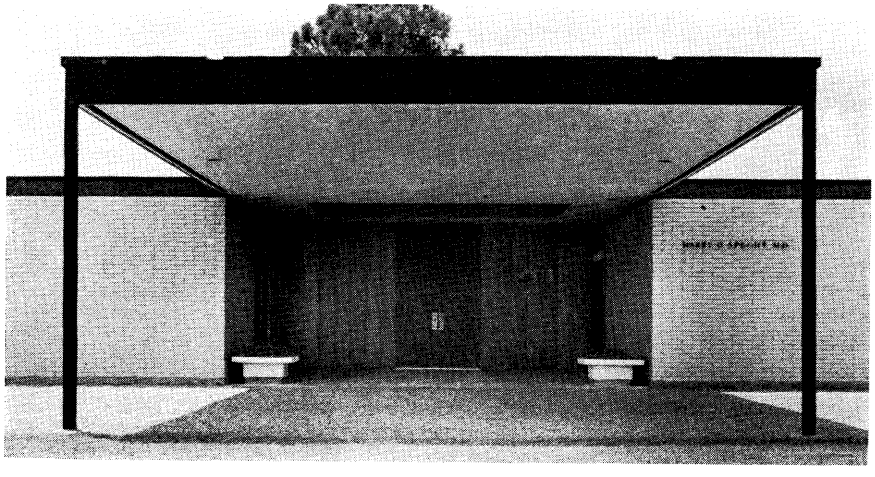
Medical Office Building Sarasota

MERIT AWARD, 1962 FAA CONVENTION

WILLIAM H. KERFOOT, AIA, Architect

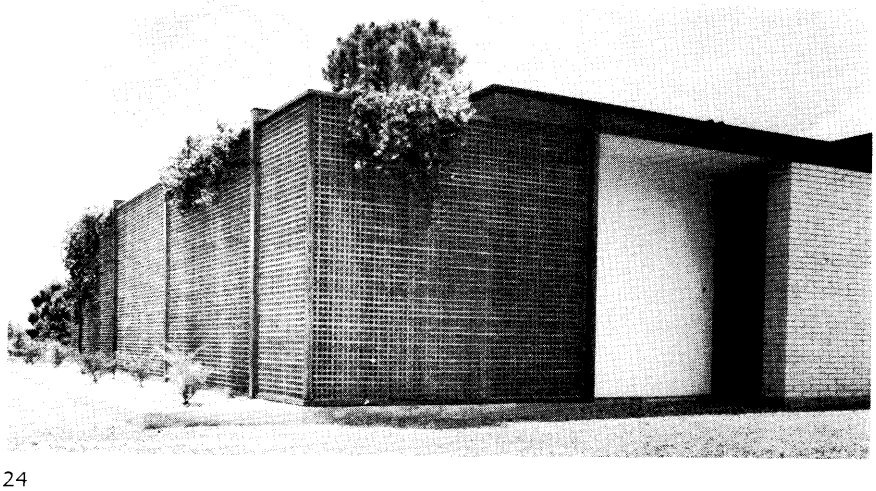
The building faces north with its entrance along the length of a plot on Hillview Street, Sarasota, and has been planned to permit additional examination rooms or another physician's office to the west. Though drive and parking areas are used jointly by the owner-physician and his dentist tenant, medical and dental facilities have been completely separated and independently equipped . . . On opposite page, above, is a view of the enclosed garden flanking the dentist's office at the east end. The picture below it was taken from the physician's reception room looking into the walled garden to the south. River gravel has been used as paving material for all gardens as well as drive and parking areas.





Above, a general view of the building from the northeast. Note how the relationship and also the separation of both types of medical facilities have been expressed by placement of the common entrance court and the handling of roof lines to achieve a single architectural unity.

Wood grills enclosing both east and west garden courts are of clear cypress, treated with a preservative stain. Built on the job, they consist of ¾" square horizontal slats notched flush into ¾" by 2¾" vertical members. Grill units are anchored to 4" by 6" uprights and rest on steel washers ½" above a concrete block, stuccoed curb.



The rear wall of the entrance court is panelled in 1" by 12" stain-treated clear cypress. Entrance doors—one of the building's few "special" items—are flush, exterior grade plywood, 9' high and enameled in the same dark blue-gray as the roof facias and square steel columns supporting the entrance canopy.

This detail shot, right, from the northwest corner of the building, shows treatment of roof overhangs on north and south elevation. Framing is wood, similar to that of the east - west grills and set slightly above grade level to minimize danger of moisture damage. Soffits of all roof overhangs—as well as the ceiling of the entrance canopy — are finished in white, sand-finished cement plaster over metal lath.

For Cool Comfort in Summer...and Co

YEAR-ROUND *flameless*

Because it does it best!

You're right on the beam when you install year-round flameless electric air conditioning in new homes and apartments . . . or in commercial, industrial recreational and institutional applications.

With the same compact equipment, year-round electric air conditioning does a double job. It cools and dehumidifies in the summer . . . and reverses itself to provide warmth in the winter. And it does it with care-free dependability, as proven in hundreds of thousands of installations all over Florida.

IT'S CHEAPEST! Year-round electric air conditioning is surprisingly economical. Lower initial price of equipment . . . lower installation costs . . . and minimum operating expense with low-cost electricity.

Flameless electric air conditioning is definitely the best buy
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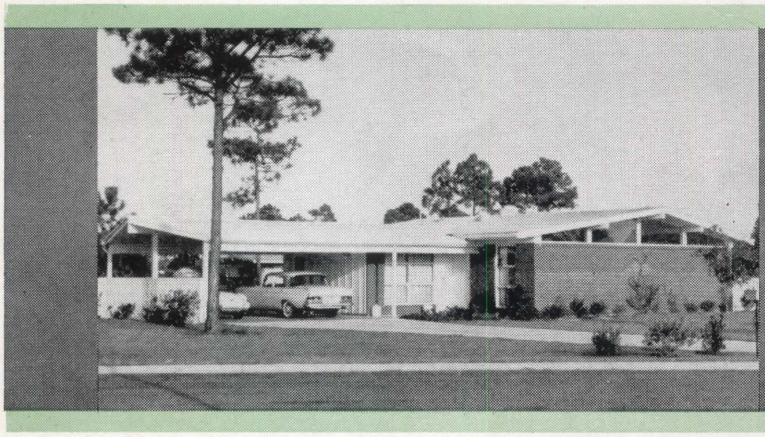

"Colonel's Lady Loves the Year-Round Comfort"

Colonel (U.S.A.F. Retired) and Mrs. Graham T. Stevens traveled the world over before deciding to build their retirement home in Fort Walton Beach, Florida. Mrs. Stevens says:

"If you ever had to live with dust-catchers like our oriental art objects, you'd know why we appreciate our flameless electric year-round air-conditioning and other electric appliances. Filtered air and complete freedom from the by-products of combustion practically do away with house cleaning chores."

"Dependable and Economical, says Banker"

George M. Nicholson, Chairman of the Board, Industrial Savin Bank of St. Petersburg, says.

"Our year-round electric air-conditioning equipment, whi we use for both heating and cooling, has been dependal and economical to operate."

Florida's Electric Co

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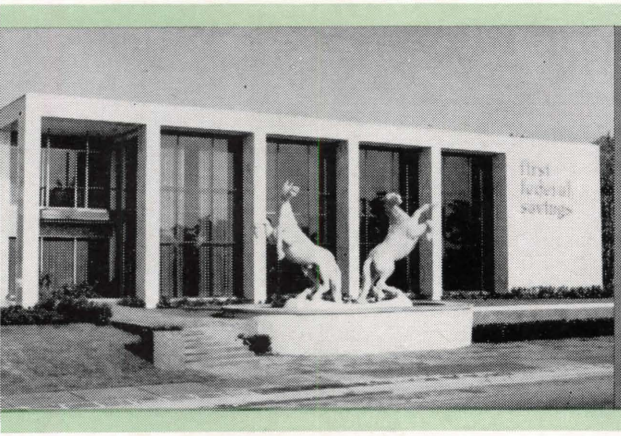
LECTRIC AIR CONDITIONING

IT'S MORE DEPENDABLE! Flameless electric air conditioning has fewer parts, so there's less chance of mechanical trouble and maintenance expense. Today's electric air conditioning units are the best ever made. They stress quality and reliability . . . perfected by nearly a half-century of continuing research and development. When you specify electric, you take no chances!

IT'S MOST FLEXIBLE! Many models, sizes and types are available to meet demands of individual jobs. They all operate with push-button simplicity for which electric air conditioning is famous.

FLAMELESS MAKES THE BIG DIFFERENCE! Without flame there are no by-products of combustion . . . no fumes, soot, or odor. Flues and vents are not required. Clean as an electric light . . . saves decorating costs. Positive, automatic controls mean added safety.

Florida sun and the biggest bargain in year-round comfort.
ng facts. There's no obligation.



"For Cool Comfort . . . it's Electric!"

Glenn Dixon, Manager of the Lake Park Office of First Federal Savings & Loan Association of West Palm Beach, says:
"We feel our choice of electric air conditioning was a wise one, for ourselves and our customers. Years of experience has proved electric air conditioning to be the most efficient, economical and safe. For the best in air conditioning and cool comfort we recommend electric."

"Tampa Builder Gives What Customers Want"

Felton P. Davis, Jr. of Tampa, Florida, says:
"In the five years that I have built custom homes in Tampa, I've found that my customers have enthusiastically accepted the benefits of all-electric living. In fact, they demand it! That's why all my custom-built homes meet MEDALLION standards, including flameless year-round electric air conditioning for dependable climate control at their fingertips."

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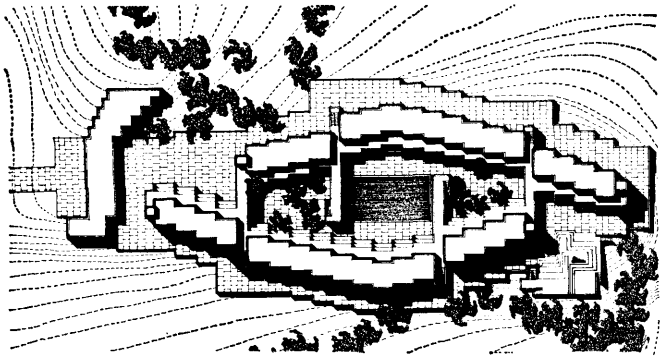
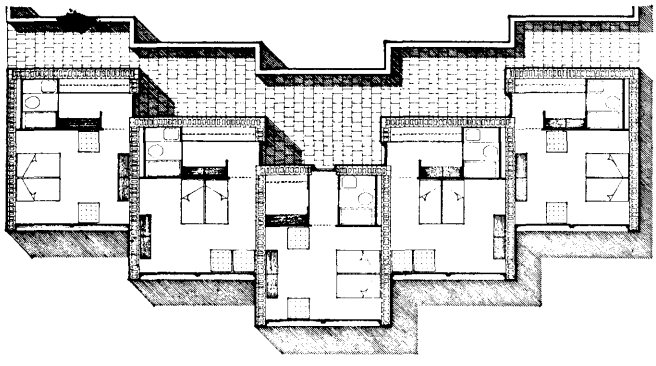
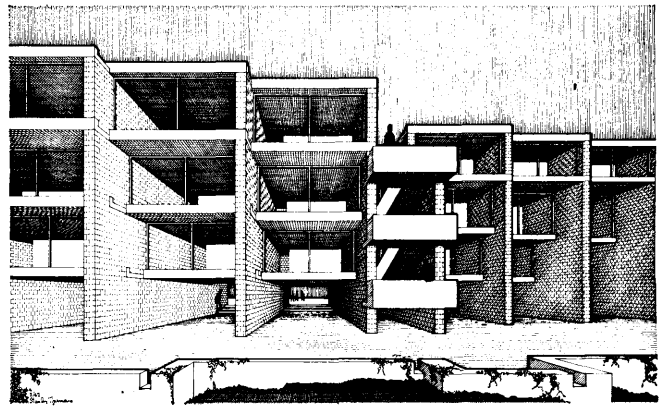
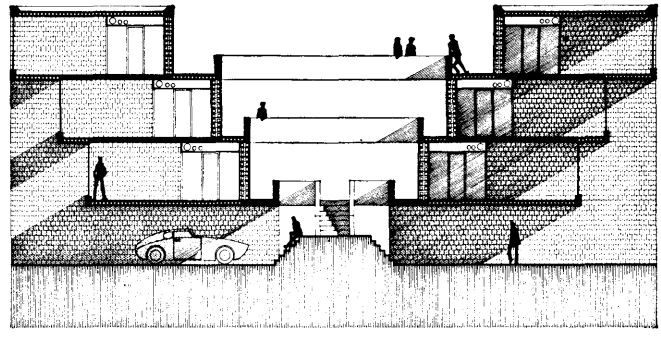
Zonolite prototype building #1: A Motor Hotel









Architect Stanley Tigerman creates a motor hotel of concrete block: Zonolite Masonry Fill Insulation makes it practical (see table)

Zonolite commissioned architect Stanley Tigerman of Tigerman and Koglin, Chicago architectural firm, and engineer Norman Migdal of Chicago to do this motor hotel of insulated concrete block.

It brings some interesting ideas to light.

First, note that the interior walls are exposed block; the same block that is exposed on the exterior. Zonolite Masonry Fill Insulation in block cells cuts the heat transmission through walls from 35% to 50% or more, keeping interior surfaces comfortable. The water repellent nature of the material keeps moisture from collecting inside the wall, so that interior paint doesn't blister and peel.

The insulation-filled cores in the cored concrete floor and roof slabs keep floors comfortable and minimize heat loss through the roof.

A benefit unexpected by most is the sound dampening capability of Zonolite Masonry Fill...a 20% loudness reduction in this case.

You have probably noticed from the table that the size and cost of the necessary heating and air conditioning units are considerably reduced by using Zonolite Masonry Fill Insulation.

Contrast this (and the reduced operating costs) with the approximate installed costs of Zonolite Masonry Fill Insulation.

approx. installed costs per sq. ft. of wall	6″ block	8″ block	12″ block
	10¢	13¢	21¢

The installed costs are low for two reasons. First, the initial cost of Zonolite Masonry Fill Insulation is low. Second, to install it, you just pour it out of the bag into the block cells until the wall is full.

For more information about this remarkable insulation, write Department FA-563 for Bulletin MF-68. Zonolite Company, 135 South LaSalle Street, Chicago 3, Illinois.

ZONOLITE

THE ECONOMICS OF HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING THE PROTOTYPE MOTOR HOTEL WITH AND WITHOUT WATER REPELLENT ZONOLITE MASONRY FILL INSULATION

	DESIGN CONDITIONS		WINTER HEAT LOSS IN BTU/HR Assuming: 70° F Indoor —10° F Outdoor		SUMMER HEAT GAIN IN BTU/HR Assuming: 80° F 50% RH Indoor 95° FDB 75° FWB Outdoor	
	without Masonry Fill	with Masonry Fill	without Masonry Fill	with Masonry Fill	without Masonry Fill	with Masonry Fill
ROOF	8″ Concrete	8″ Concrete with 4″ Dia. cores filled with Masonry Fill	514,000	442,000	294,000	252,000
FLOOR	8″ Concrete	8″ Concrete with 4″ Dia. cores filled with Masonry Fill	568,000	476,000	85,000	71,500
GLASS	Double Plate	Double Plate	576,000	576,000	253,000	253,000
WALL	8″x8″x16″ Sand & Gravel Hollow Core Block	8″x8″x16″ Sand & Gravel Hollow Core Block with Masonry Fill	734,000	463,500	70,800	44,730
INFILTRATION	—	—	249,000	249,000	4,000	4,000
LIGHTS	—	—	—	—	34,000	34,000
PEOPLE	—	—	—	—	10,000	10,000
TOTALS			2,641,000 BTU/HR	2,206,500 BTU/HR	750,800 BTU/HR or 63 tons Refrigeration Req.	669,230 BTU/HR or 56 tons Refrigeration Req.
SAVINGS WITH MASONRY FILL	% Savings		2,641,000 - 2,206,500 / 2,641,000	= 16.4%	% Savings	63 - 56 / 63 = 11.0%

NOTE—Sound transmission between adjoining suites is reduced by 2.9 db. using blocks filled with Zonolite Masonry Fill Insulation as compared to hollow blocks, or equivalent to 20% loudness reduction.

Speed...

(Continued from Page 21)

than the head of the largest company manufacturing computers, ARTHUR K. WATSON, President of the IBM World Trades Corporation, had this to say not long ago in a talk to an international congress of accountants:

"Systems of the future will enable us to do everything from keeping track of a postage stamp in a distant office to the sands on the seashore. But how much do we want to know? How much can we even ask without dulling initiative, without killing imagination?

"There are bound to be businesses that destroy themselves through excessive control. Budgets will come out to the penny and along with them will come the heart of the business."

Now those are harsh words. But they are harsh only if the basic purpose of the computer is forgotten. *The basic purpose of the computer is to save time on routine operations.* What *will* a computer do?

It will do structural analysis: It will make possible structures whose computations have long been understood but which have not been realized due to the time required to work them out. It will make building construction management simpler and make better use of time and resources. Linked up with photographic and printing machinery the computer can produce structural or mechanical working drawings in seconds. This, of course, applies only to "non-exotic" engineering — that is to say, it takes care of drawings involving routine engineering.

In addition, a computer can be used to control a building's mechanical system. I recall an exhibition of control equipment last year in New York. It showed a huge console which controlled all elements of the mechanical system of a very large building; and all it needed was one man to control it. It was based on a system of computers which took into account (before activating the "on" and "off" switches, alarms and so on) the weather, interior loads, time of day and even the cost of fuel.

Finally, the computer may influence the acceptance of new techniques by labor, in the sense that it will make possible a greater planning-ahead of building operations, and lead consequently to fewer layoffs typical of the

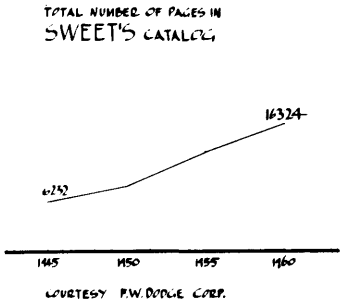


FIG. 8.

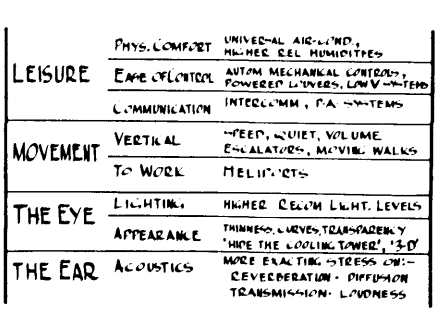


FIG. 9

presently sporadic nature of the building laborer's work calendar.

What will a computer *not* do? It will not do simple operations economically, and it will not "rigidize" design, because a computer is no better than the man handling it. The latter is so strong a factor that the computer people have even evolved a concept they call "soft ware," to distinguish what man does with the machine from the "hardware" which is the machine itself. Furthermore — and this is fundamental — the computer is not going to guarantee a beautiful building. The computer has yet to be invented into which esthetic factors can be programmed.

The computer is expensive. But only the other day IBM came out with a new computer system specifically aimed at the smaller firm, and said to cost about 40 per cent less than the cheapest system in existence so far. This is an important phenomenon, because, as the techniques in due course become more readily available, it will be even more important to understand exactly what the computer does and what it does not do. And its principal purpose — which cannot be stressed enough — is to take routine off the architect's hands and leave him with more time to create architecture.

III

This brings us to the key question: *Will this acceleration last; and while it lasts, what can you and I do to keep up with it?* My feeling is that the nature of the problem is going to change. For one thing, the need for increasing comfort will very soon be satisfied—or even satiated—and the problem will therefore change from one of *acceleration* to one of *integration.*

By that I mean that there will be fewer units to work with; but these units will do more — they will have many more functions and these functions will be integrated in large preassembled wall units, or large ceiling units, or large floor units, or large mechanical core units — or in all four of these. In addition, increased technical knowledge will lead to a simplification of knowledge, by discovering common rules, laws and characteristics.

In the meantime, there are several directions in which to work. For one thing, it would be extremely useful to see some sort of building industry consumer reports. It would also be helpful if some sort of "seals of conformity" to technical standards were issued. In France, for example, they have what they call the *agrément*, or acceptance system, which has been in existence since 1949 on a voluntary basis. For periods of three years, seals on new products are issued stating whether or not they conform to these technical functional standards. Lists of these products are published at regular intervals.

The system appears to work well in France; one problem likely to work against such a system in the U. S. is that manufacturers don't want to furnish too much information so as not to give trade secrets away to competitors; any data that is supplied they prefer to supply themselves. This objection is understandable; perhaps some kind of compromise can be worked out by trying for a unified data reporting system, by reporting data on the basis of the same standard.

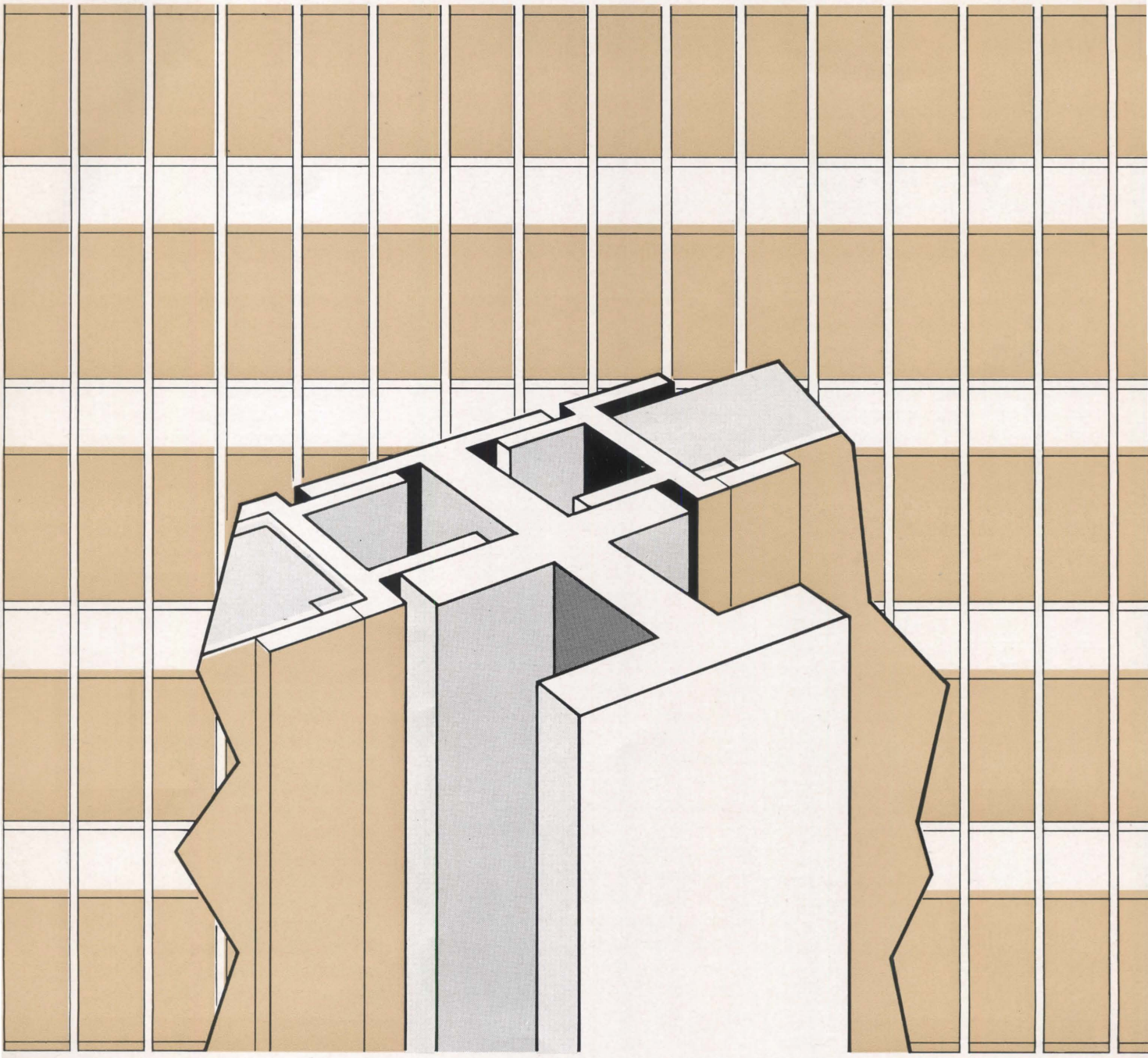
Another point to keep in mind is that old French saying, *"the more things change, the more they stay the*

(Continued on Page 47)

modu-wall, inc.

BANK AND OFFICE BUILDING FOR AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

Architect: William T. Vaughn • Contractor: Collins Construction Company



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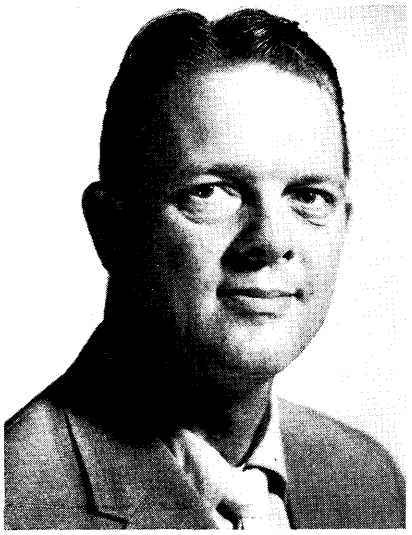

Ruminations-Legislative

By H. SAMUEL KRUSÉ, FAIA

When Chapter 467 became law in 1915, it not only charged the architectural profession to assure the people of Florida the continuing competency of its members, but also established the profession's interest in the public welfare. As the spokesman for the architects in Florida, FAA espouses this interest with a voice of ever-increasing value to the community and government.

Although FAA is not the largest professional organization in the State, through its various committees and its wide range of professional interests and relationships, it is a vital force for progressive improvement of Florida communities. During the year FAA committees have worked with a variety of groups with interests in the fields of zoning, urban redevelopment, community development and beautification, lien law, education, and professional registration. This broad range of activities, so typical of FAA annual programs, are related to many problems of concern to both FAA and the legislators, for these problems deal with the safety and the welfare of the public and involve some facet of land improvement and building construction. Coupled with this common concern the interest of many State agencies in the construction industry, with which FAA maintains close liaison, the practical advantages of a FAA-Legislator partnership becomes apparent.

That FAA is prepared to shape and support progressive action related to the scope of professional interests is evidenced by its Committee on Government Relations. Through this Committee, FAA offers its interests and facilities to legislators and state-level groups for the promotion of worthy programs wherein the profession's unique background is helpful and the best interests of the public served.

Under Chairman Forrest R. Coxen, the Committee on Government Relations is rendering services demanded by the current session of the Legislature. Already it has demonstrated FAA acceptance of responsibility and leadership in public affairs. In the opening weeks of the Legislature, President Roy Pooley and Chairman Coxen have been consulted on a variety of issues and have formed working relationships with such state-level groups as the Florida Engineering Society, Home Builders Association and Associated General Contractors.

This year legislative attorney Harry Lewis Michaels assists the Committee in screening introduced bills to discover those related to building whose proponents did not seek FAA counsel. These bills are studied to determine FAA attitudes concerning them and the courses of action to be taken. The courses of action open to FAA are: (1) express its attitude to the proponent; (2) appear before the legislative committee to which the bill is assigned; and (3) inform the individual legislators of its views. Sometimes the action requires the writing of recommended revisions. Mr. Michaels advises the Committee on Government Relations as to the effective course of action.

Currently the Committee is concerned with the following, introduced legislation effecting the building industry:

An act providing that the plans and specifications for the construction of public buildings shall provide certain facilities for handicapped persons when feasible.

An amendment to the Hotel and Restaurant Commission statute providing that the plans and specifications of all cooperative and condominium apartments, irrespective of intended occupancy by the owner, shall be submitted to the supervising architect for his approval before a building permit is issued by any governmental authority, and the apartment shall be constructed according to Commission requirements for public lodging.

A bill rewriting the Mechanics' Lien Law and providing that a notice of intent to file a lien is required by all materialmen not in privity with the owner, and if not filed, the owner may deal with the contractor with impunity. It also requires the owner to post notice on his property and to file a notice of commencement of operations. It provides that a professional shall have a lien upon property for money owing to him for his professional services regardless of whether real property is actually improved. The bill reduces the withholding of payments from 20% to 10%, and allows the owner to correct any improper payments at a subsequent time.

If FAA's sincere, collective urge toward public service and community improvement is to be accurately reflected by the Committee on Government Relations, the opinions, comments or suggestions relating to proposed legislation of FAA members should be sent to Chairman Forrest R. Coxen, 218 Avant Building, Tallahassee, Florida.

It Is Well To Know . . .

By ARCHIE G. PARISH, FAIA

President, Florida State Board of Architecture

Each year shortly before examinations for registration are given, the Board receives inquiries from applicants concerning the procedural steps necessary in setting up the examinations through the final grading period.

The great majority of applicants, who have applied to sit for these written examinations, are presently employed in the offices of registered architects throughout the State. Undoubtedly, many questions are asked of the employing architect, as to what the applicant may expect, insofar, as the examinations are concerned.

I feel, therefore, that it is appropriate at this time, to review the procedures followed by the Florida State Board of Architecture in the preparation of examinations, and the manner in which such examinations are graded. With this information at hand, registered employing architects can satisfactorily answer questions put to them by subordinate employees who have applied to take examinations.

First, I want to assure all applicants that the Board at all times, strives to be as helpful as possible to those sitting for the examinations.

All examination questions are personally prepared by Board Members. After preparation, hours of joint review and discussion by the complete Board are had; each examination question is carefully reviewed, to insure complete fairness and objectivity — taking into consideration, educational and experience backgrounds of the examinees. Time limits to complete the examinations are also taken into consideration, every precaution being taken in the formulation of questions and/or problems, to allow sufficient time for satisfactory completion.

Examinees will find upon entering their first examination, that they are identified by number only. No person having anything to do with the grading of the examinations, has any knowledge whatsoever, of the identity of the examinee. Each examinee picks his number in a sealed envelope and furnishes such number in a sealed envelope to the office of the Executive Secretary of the Board. The Executive Secretary, who does not in any way participate in the grading and evaluation of examination papers, keeps such numbers confidential until final grades have been recorded.

Completed examination papers are graded by individual members of the Board, assisted by selected professors from the School of Fine Arts and Architecture, of the University of Florida. All examination papers covering Site Planning and Architectural Design, however, are graded by members of the Board only. A complete review is then made of grades earned; many examination papers which reflect near passing grades, are again reviewed to insure that grades awarded are proper.

After all reviews are completed, final grades are recorded on the individual Report of Junior Examination by the Board Secretary and then for-

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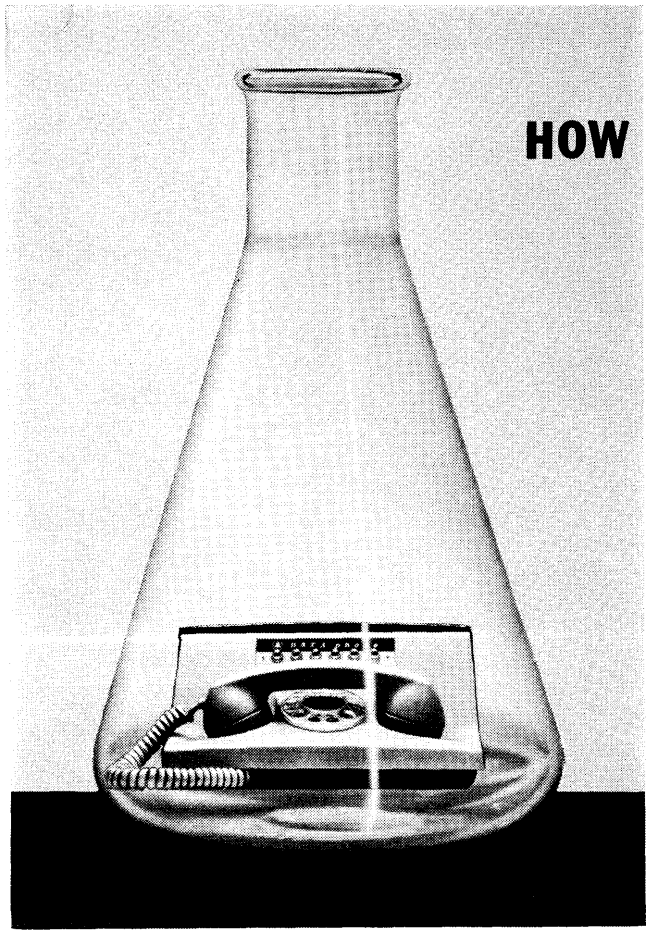

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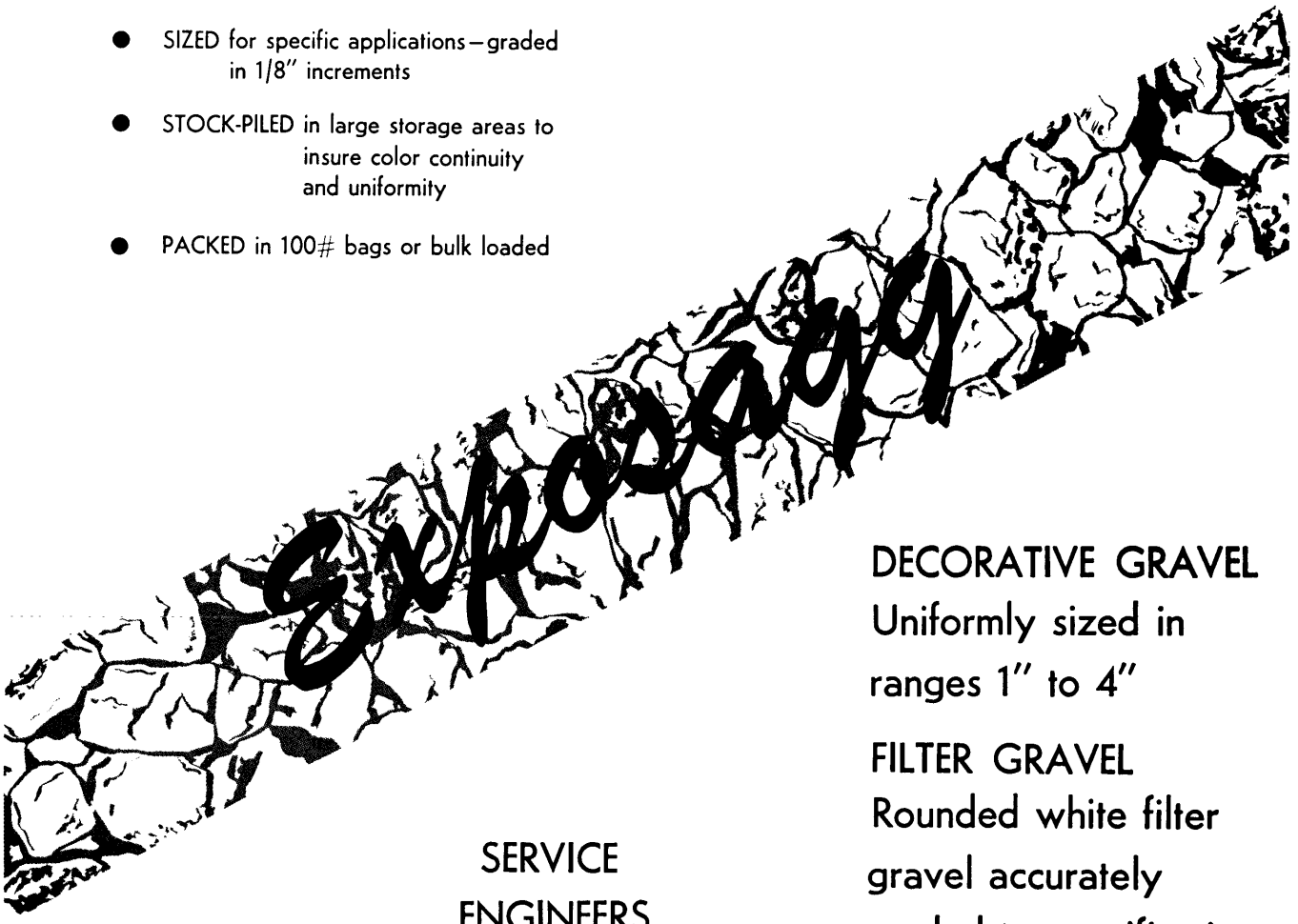

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A Technical Center...

(Continued from Page 17)

really satisfying to none. Superior work produced by the "team" is credited to a steel-willed "committee chairman" who is at heart a small office man capable of resisting many of the "team" pressures.

It seems to me that whichever approach we take, we are much closer to complete agreement than the foregoing may indicate. The essential, precious ingredient in producing a truly successful building is a sensitive, knowledgeable architect who knows what he wants and how to get it. Very few "happy" buildings are just a fortunate coincidence. Extremely few architects would undertake the design of a substantial project without the assistance of supporting consultant experts. Nearly all will agree that a brilliant concept springs from a single mind, even in the most advanced concept of group endeavors. Perhaps we also agree that the prime motivation compelling us to follow this particular profession is the artist's desire to create beauty — and to be personally recognized as the creator.

I believe there is available to us another approach to Architectural Practice — One which preserves the freedom and identity of the individual practitioner while providing him the major resources of a large, well coordinated staff at the lowest possible cost in money, time and personal obligation.

This approach involves the development of legally incorporated architect's services organizations owned and operated by participating architects. Its function suggests the name ARCHITECTS' TECHNICAL CENTER.

The basic concept is relatively simple. It is established on the premise that an architect's central assets are his talent and time and his ability to attract clients, and that his release from other commitments to the highest judicious degree possible will enhance his opportunities for rewarding practice.

Ideally, the Architects' Technical Center (ATC) would be staffed with the most competent technicians available including professional draftsmen, specification writers, estimators, inspectors, engineers, and other supporting specialists. ATC would make available to its participating owners the necessary technology to prepare the construction documents required to execute the architects design on the highest possible order of competence. It would, to the extent he desired, be his personal staff, operating under his direction, on his projects. It would not, however, remain as a lingering financial responsibility when the project no longer required such extensive organization. In this way, the architect who prefers a deeper personal involvment in fewer projects could have at his command a competent team of specialists to execute the largely mechanical details of practice leaving the designer much greater freedom from administrative duties to function as a creative designer.

That's the capsule. The objective is obviously much simpler than its attainment, but if the objective evokes sufficient motivation, it can be attained with moderate effort.

Space does not permit adequate review of specifics considered essential to its organization, but a strong, successful ATC may well assure the following results:

Improved construction documents.
Efficient utilization of available work force.
Closer relationship between architects.
A well organized, fruitful architect training ground.
A more lucid public image of the architect's proper role.
Substantial saving of essential professional time.
Making probable even higher levels of professional performance.
And increased earnings in the range of 25% 40% even without increasing volume of work.

And, while ATC should not be expected to replace either the small or large firm method of operation, it can make available to all its participants the tools required to render the normal or the comprehensive services required of the profession today. By so doing, it would make a valuable contribution to the profession and to our society.

In conclusion, it must be admitted the ideas expressed here are not original. It is not unusual to find two or three compatible architects sharing office space, secretary and draftsmen, but conducting separate practices. In this form, the principles of ATC are exercised even more frequently in the legal profession. And, in the medical profession, the concept is developed to a high degree in the form of clinics, private hospitals and other similar arrangements with various names. The theory has been proven and tested by application. If it can be useful to us, we should make a serious effort to explore its potential, establish sound policies and encourage its development. The quality of our tools will be reflected in beauty we create.

It Is Well To Know...

(Continued from Page 32)

warded to the examinee. Only then, is the identity of the Examinee made known; and finally, a list of the names with the grades earned by each, is mailed to the Board Members.

This article would be incomplete without the following suggestions and word of caution, to all examinees:

1. Write legibly. Many times writing is such that it is most difficult to decipher.
2. Be complete, yet succinct, in your answers. Too many times excess verbiage so beclouds the factual answer, that it is most difficult to ascertain the true worth of the answer.

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Miami, Florida

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FIRST FLORIDA HOTEL . . .

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This 2.8 million dollar motor-hotel offers 200 air-conditioned rooms, parking facilities for more than 200 cars and convention facilities for more than 750. Harris Paints are used throughout.

The new Sheraton-Tampa greets travelers with an exotic feeling of the tropics — created by its exterior of pristine white, relieved with tones of umber brown. Enter this luxury motor-hotel and step into another world. The crystalline sea tones of blue and green immediately surround you with clear, cool enchantment.

Soar up to one of the 200 air-conditioned rooms — attractively decorated in soft tropic colors — and change for a quick dip in the colorful free-form pool. Everywhere you go — inside and out — the Sheraton-Tampa Motor Hotel presents a colorful decor selected from the 900 available Harris Paint colors.

Harris Paints are formulated and manufactured in Florida — to meet Florida's intense semi-tropical elements. They offer decorative styling as well as enduring protection.

Design Architect: Carlos Schoppl, AIA
Supervising Architect: Gordon Johnson, AIA
General Contractor: Taylor Construction Co., Miami, Florida
Painting Contractor: Goddard Painting Co., Miami, Florida

HARRIS STANDARD PAINT COMPANY • TAMPA, FLORIDA
Better PAINTS Since 1904

Gasgram

MAY, 1963

Good **NEWS** about Natural Gas...

AIR CONDITIONING TRIPLED SINCE 1960. FNGA survey shows natural gas air conditioning installations in Florida currently up 254% over December 1960. Biggest gain in residential installations - up 297%. Principal advantages cited: long, trouble-free service; low maintenance; economical operation; dependable supply; adequate heating in winter cycle.

JACKSONVILLE'S NEW 10-STORY SKYSCRAPER addition to Barnett National Bank, includes new 150-hp natural gas fired boiler. At same time, Bank also converted two older 125-hp boilers serving present 18-story building.

MORE BIG NAMES IN GAS NEWS. As part of complete modernization program, 340-room Jack Tar Harrison Hotel, Clearwater, has converted boiler rooms to natural gas (estimated annual savings - $4,000). Has also added a third all-gas kitchen for new 1200-seat convention hall. Newest Congress Inn, Boca Raton, joins chain's major Gulf Coast units as natural gas customers.

MORE ELECTRIC UTILITIES "COOKING WITH GAS." New Florida Gas Transmission line being extended into fast-growing Brevard County has already reached and is supplying natural gas to Orlando Utilities Commission's big Indian River Power Plant north of Cocoa.

TAMPA'S JEWISH COMMUNITY is justly proud of their ultra modern new Community Center at 2808 Horatio St. And Executive Director Nathan Rothberg is equally proud of the center's all-gas kitchen. "Modern design, efficiency and moderate operating costs," are included in his "testimonial" letter to Peoples Gas.

WOLFIE'S DOES IT AGAIN! Already a big natural gas user in his famous Miami Beach restaurants, Wolfie Cohen still 100% sold....likes to show off his latest all-gas kitchen in new Boca Raton Wolfie's.

CLOSING THE "MISSILE GAP." Canaveral area, one of few remaining Florida areas still without natural gas, will be "on the line" in near future. Cities of Titusville, Cocoa, Cocoa Beach, Melbourne, Eau Gallie and Whispering Hills surrounding The Cape have granted 30-year franchises to City Gas Company. County wide pipeline construction is proceeding apace.

"NOTHING BUT NATURAL GAS" could meet the exacting gourmet standards of brand new Bayou Restaurant in Boca Raton. Architecture as well as cuisine are in the French Colonial New Orleans tradition.

RIGHT ON TARGET! City of Fort Pierce's new Public Utilities Building (which houses, among others, the city's natural gas department) features a modern home-service center complete with all-gas kitchen.

CONVERSION PARADE MARCHES ON! Hotel Putnam, DeLand's largest, has converted heating system boiler from heavy oil to natural gas; hot water from light oil to natural gas. Prime reasons for changeover were ease of operation and reduction in maintenance costs. Jacksonville's New York Laundry, one of the State's largest, making 100% switch from #6 fuel oil to natural gas.

Reproduction of information contained in this advertisement is authorized without restriction by the Florida Natural Gas Association, P.O. Box 11147, St. Petersburg, Fla.

BY-LAWS

FOR THE FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, INC.

As adopted by the Membership at the 1962 Convention and amended as required by the Secretary of the American Institute of Architects.

ARTICLE 1. THE ORGANIZATION

Section 1. Name.

a. The name of this organization is the FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, INC., a non-profit incorporated, State organization chartered by The American Institue of Architects and the State of Florida.

b. In these By-laws the corporation is called *the Association*, the American Institute of Architects, *The Institute*, and the Articles of Reincorporation, *the Charter*.

Section 2. Objects.

a. The objects of the Association are to organize and unite the architects of the State of Florida, to promote and forward the objects of The Institute and to represent and act for the architectural profession in the State of Florida.

b. The Association shall encourage and foster the continual improvement of the aesthetic, scientific and practical efficiency of the profession; to cooperate with other professions and to participate in matters of general public welfare to insure the advancement of the living standards of the people through their improved environment; and to conduct educational and public relation programs to achieve the Association's objects.

Section 3. Composition.

a. The Association shall consist of all members of The Institute in its component chapter organizations in the State of Florida.

b. The domain of the Association is the State of Florida and is divided in groups of counties, herein referred to as Areas as follows:

(1) North Florida Area: Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Holmes, Washington, Bay, Jackson, Calhoun, Gulf, Franklin, Liberty, Gadsden, Leon, Wakulla, Jefferson, Madison, Taylor, Hamilton, Suwannee, Lafayette, Dixie, Columbia, Gilchrist, Levy, Baker, Union, Bradford, Alachua, Marion, Putnam, Clay, Duval, Nassau, St. Johns.

(2) Central Florida Area: Citrus, Hernando, Pasco, Pinellas, Hillsboro, Manatee, Sarasota, Sumter, Polk, Hardee, DeSoto, Highlands, Lake, Volusia, Seminole, Orange, Osceola, Brevard, Flagler, Lee, Charlotte.

(3) South Florida Area: Indian River, Okeechobee, St. Lucie, Martin, Glades, Hendry, Palm Beach, Broward, Dade, Monroe, Collier.

c. The membership is organized into members, Board of Directors, (herein called the Board), officers and committees with dues, privileges and classifications of membership; functions and responsibilities of the Board and committees; and the qualifications and duties of officers, all as set forth hereinafter.

ARTICLE II. MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Corporate Member.

a. Every registered architect practicing or residing in the State of Florida is assigned to one of its component Chapters in the State. When such an architect is a bona fide member in good standing with The Institute, he shall be a Corporate Member of the Association.

b. A Corporate Member shall have all the rights and privileges, benefits and obligations embodied in full membership including the right to vote, hold office, and represent the Association as a delegate or as otherwise designated.

Section 2. Associate Member.

a. An Associate Member of the Association shall be any classification of Chapter membership recognized by The Institute other than corporate membership.

b. An Associate shall have privileges and benefits of membership commensurate with his obligations, but shall not have the right to vote, hold office or to represent the Association.

Section 3. Student Associate.

a. A student in an architectural school or college in the State of Florida who is a Student Associate of The Institute is a Student Associate of the Association.

b. The Association or any Florida Chapter may establish and sponsor student chapters in schools of architecture in Florida under conditions established by The Institute. When sponsorship is by a Chapter, the Student Chapter is related to the Association through the sponsoring Chapter. When the Association sponsors a Student Chapter, the relationship will be directly with the Board which will supervise the preparation of its constitution and by-laws and obtain approval of them from The Institute.

Section 4. Member Emeritus.

A member, who qualifies for status as Member Emeritus of The Institute, shall be a Member Emeritus of the Association and shall be exempted from payment of dues,

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but his rights and privileges, benefits and obligations of full membership shall remain unabridged.

Section 5. Honorary Membership.

a. A person of esteemed character who is not eligible for corporate membership in The Institute, but who has rendered a distinguished service to the profession of architecture or to the arts and sciences allied therewith may become an Honorary Member.

b. The nomination for Honorary Membership may be made in writing by any member of the Board at any regular Board meeting. The written nomination shall be signed by the nominator and shall give the full name of the nominee, reasons for the nomination, the biography of the nominee, a history of his attainments and his qualifications for the honor. When he is elected by two-thirds vote of the Board membership, the Secretary shall ascertain if the nominee desires to accept the honor. If he accepts, he shall be presented with a certificate of membership at the next annual meeting of the Association.

c. An Honorary Member shall be privileged to attend the annual conventions of the Association and speak and take part in the discussions thereat on all matters except those relating to the corporate affairs of the Association, but he may not vote thereat nor shall he pay dues.

Section 6. Other Membership.

Other types of membership may be created as the need arises and when permitted by The Institute.

Section 7. Status of Members.

a. The status of a member admitted prior to an amendment of the By-laws relating to the eligibility or qualifications for membership shall not be changed because of the amendment.

b. The grant to and the exercise and use by a member of the rights and privileges vested in him by the Charter and By-laws shall be conditioned upon his professional conduct and the payment of dues to his Chapter, the Association, and The Institute.

c. The secretaries of the Florida Chapters of The Institute at the beginning of the fiscal year and semester shall file with the Secretary of the Association lists of their Chapter members in good standing by name and classification and shall inform the Secretary of the Association at all times any additions or changes to the lists filed. The Secretary of the Association shall issue cards indicating membership in the Association to those members who become in good standing.

ARTICLE III. MEETINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION

Section 1. Annual.

a. There shall be an annual Meeting, herein referred to as the Convention.

b. Time and place of the annual Convention shall be fixed by the Board if not fixed by the preceding Convention.

c. Business of the Convention shall be conducted by the Officers of the Association and the Chapter Delegates.

d. Delegates to the Convention shall be selected by each Chapter.

(1) The number of delegate votes entitled to each Chapter shall be based on its number of Corporate Members in good standing with Chapter, Association and Institute and whose dues have been paid in full to the Association on or before the first day of October of the current year, as certified by the Secretary of the Association.

(2) Each Chapter shall have one delegate vote for the first six and one additional delegate vote for each additional fifteen (or fraction thereof) such certified Corporate Members.

(3) At the discretion of each chapter, its delegation may consist of a single delegate, or as many as four delegates for each certified delegate-vote.

(4) Chapters shall be furnished with credential cards by the Secretary of the Association and these shall be certified by the president or secretary of the Chapter that each delegate is in good standing with his Chapter, the Association and The Institute.

e. An Annual Report shall be made in writing to the Convention by each of the following: President, Secretary, Treasurer, Director-at-Large, and Board. The report of the Board shall include such committee reports and special reports as the Board deems advisable.

f. Approval by the Convention of the Annual Reports and the recommendations contained therein shall constitute Convention endorsement of the policies and proposals reflected by the reports.

g. New Officers for the ensuing year shall be elected to succeed those whose terms are about to expire.

(1) Nominations shall be made during the first business session of the Convention.

(2) The nominating committee shall report its nominations to the Convention following which nominations may be made from the floor. If the Nominating Committee finds the member nominated from the floor eligible to hold office and his nomination is seconded by two accredited delegates from different Chapters, then he is nominated for office.

(3) In the event no contest develops, the election may be declared by acclamation.

(4) For contested elections, voting shall be by ballots made available to each delegation. A ballot box shall be open for voting for not less than four hours after nominations have been closed.

(5) The President shall announce the results of all balloting at the last business session of the Convention and declare all elections.

Section 2. Special.

a. A special meeting of the Association shall be held if a call therefor, stating its purpose, is made by any of the following:

(1) The Convention, by concurring majority vote.

(2) The Board, by concurring vote of two-thirds of the Board.

(3) Not less than one-half of the Chapters, provided each such Chapter has obtained the concurring vote of not less than two-thirds of the membership of its governing body.

(4) Written petition to the Board signed by not less than twenty-five per cent of the total number of members in good standing of the Association.

b. Chapter representation shall be by delegate, under the same rules governing the conduct of the Convention.

c. The number of delegates for each Chapter shall be the same as for the last preceding Convention.

d. A new Chapter chartered subsequent to the last previous Convention shall be entitled to delegate votes in accordance with the Secretary's count of such Chapter's Corporate Members in good standing fifteen days prior to the special meeting.

Section 3. Notice.

Notice of the Convention or Special Meeting of the Association shall be served on each member and Chapter of the Association by letter or in an official publication of the Association. Notice of the Convention shall be served not less than thirty days before the opening session, and in case of Special Meetings, not less than fifteen days before such meetings.

Section 4. Rules of Order.

All meetings shall be conducted in accordance with Robert's Rules of Order.

Section 5. Voting.

a. Voting may be by affirmation, unless a vote by roll call is requested by a qualified delegate, at which time a roll call vote of the delegations shall be taken.

b. The Chairman or acting Chairman of each delegation shall cast the votes for his Chapter's delegation, but Chapters shall not be required to vote as a unit.

c. No Chapter may vote by proxy.

d. An officer of the Association shall be entitled to vote only as a member of his Chapter delegation except that the President shall have an independent vote in the event of a tie.

Section 6. Letter Ballots.

No vote shall be taken by letter ballot.

Section 7.

Delegates to American Institute of Architects Convention

The Delegate, or Delegates representing the Association at the Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects shall be Corporate Members of The Institute selected by the Board.

Section 8. Suspension of By-laws.

These By-Laws may be suspended at any meeting for the transaction of any special business by a two-thirds roll call vote of the delegates present. When the special business has been consummated, the By-laws shall be immediately in force again.

ARTICLE IV. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Section 1. Membership.

a. There shall be a Board of Directors, in these By-laws referred to as the Board. The Board shall consist of:

(1) The Officers of the Association;

(2) One or more Directors elected from each Florida Chapter of The American Institute of Architects as hereinafter provided;

(3) A Director-at-Large, who shall be the Director of the Florida Region of The American Institute of Architects; and

(4) The immediate past president, who shall be a member of the Board the year following his term as president.

b. The Directors, one or more from each Chapter, shall be elected by each Chapter at its Annual Meeting.

(1) An Alternate Director, one for each Director, shall be elected by each Chapter at its annual meeting to function for the Director when the Director cannot attend Board meetings or serve as a Director.

(2) The number of Directors from each Chapter shall be based on The Institute membership in the various Chapters as determined by the current membership roster of The Institute as follows:

No. of Members in Chapter	No. of Directors
1 to 19	1
20 to 59	2
60 or more	3

c. The Florida Student Associates of Chapters of The American Institute of Architects shall be represented on the Board by Student Representatives who shall maintain liaison between the Association and their Student Chapter.

Section 2. Vacancies.

Vacancy of a Director on the Board shall be filled as set forth in the Charter.

Section 3. Authority.

a. The Board shall manage, direct, control, conduct and administer the property, affairs and business of the Association, and between annual Conventions, within the appropriations made therefor, put into effect all general policies, directives and instructions adopted by the Association at a meeting of the Association.

b. The Board shall issue and mail such bulletins and publications to its members and to others as determined by the Board.

c. The Board shall establish and adopt rules and regulations supplementing, but not in conflict with the Charter and these By-laws, to govern the use of the property, name, initials, symbol and insignia of the Association and to govern the affairs and business of the Association.

d. Each Director, and Alternate Director in the absence of the Director, shall convey to the Board the actions and requests of the Chapter he represents.

Section 4. Meetings.

a. Regular Meetings: The Board shall hold at least four regular meetings each year.

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(1) Time and place of the meetings shall be fixed by the Board.

(2) One regular meeting shall be held immediately preceding the opening of the annual Convention and another meeting within thirty days after the beginning of the new fiscal year.

(3) Ten members of the Board shall constitute a quorum and all decisions shall be made by concurring vote of not less than a majority of those members present.

b. Special Meetings: A special meeting of the Board may be called by the President, or by a written notice by a majority of the Officers or by six members of the Board.

(1) Time and place for the special meeting shall be fixed by the person or persons calling the meeting.

c. Notices and Minutes:

(1) Notice of each meeting of the Board shall be sent in writing by the Secretary to each member of the Board at least five days before the date fixed for the meeting.

(2) Minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be recorded by the Secretary and approved by the Board in its succeeding meeting.

ARTICLE V. OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

Section 1. Election.

a. The Officers of the Association shall be members of the Board and elected by a majority vote of accredited delegates present and voting at the annual meeting.

b. The Officers of the Association shall be a President; Vice-Presidents, one from each Area; Secretary; Treasurer and shall be Corporate Members in good standing with their Chapters, the Association and The Institute.

c. All officers with the exception of the Vice-Presidents shall be elected for terms of one year. No officer shall be eligible for re-election to succeed himself more than once, except that the Secretary and Treasurer may hold office longer than two consecutive terms when re-elected for additional terms by two-thirds ballot vote.

d. One Vice-President shall be elected each year for a term of three years. Vice-Presidents, one from each Area, shall be designated, in declining order of seniority of length of service as Vice-President, as First Vice-President, Second Vice-President and Third Vice-President.

e. All terms of office shall begin with the fiscal year.

f. Any or all officers shall hold office until their successors have been elected and qualified.If a vacancy occurs in any office of the Association, other than the expiration of the term of office, such vacancy shall be filled as set forth in the Charter.

g. Only such members who have been officers or who have served on the Board for at least one year are eligible for nomination for President.

Section 2. President.

a. The President shall be the administrative head of the Association and shall exercise general supervision of its business and affairs, except such thereof as are placed under the administration and supervision of the Secretary and of the Treasurer, respectively, and he shall perform all the duties incidental to his office and those that are required to be performed by him by law, the Charter, these By-laws, and those that are properly delegated to him by the Board.

b. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and the Board and shall be Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Section 3. Vice-Presidents.

a. Under the direction of the President, each Vice-President shall exercise general supervision of Association affairs in his Area.

b. They shall perform other duties that are properly assigned to them by the Board.

c. The First Vice-President shall possess all the powers and shall perform all the duties of the President in the event of the absence of the President or his disability, refusal or failure to act. In the event, that for any reason, the President and the First Vice-President are absent, unable or refuse to perform the duties, the order of succession shall be the Second Vice-President, then the Third Vice-President.

Section 4. The Secretary.

a. General Duties of the Secretary. The Secretary shall be an administrative officer of the Association and shall act as its recording secretary and its corresponding secretary and as the secretary of each meeting of the Association, the Board and the Executive Committee. He shall perform the duties usual and incidental to his office and the duties that are required to be performed by the law, the Charter, these By-laws and the duties properly assigned to him by the Board.

b. Specific Duties of the Secretary.

(1) Custody of Property. The Secretary shall have custody of and shall safeguard and shall keep in order all property of the Association, except that property with which the Treasurer is charged.

(2) Issue Notices. He shall be responsible for the preparation and issuance of all notices and all calls and notices of all meetings of the Association, the Board and the Executive Committee.

(3) Conduct Correspondence and Maintain Records. He shall conduct the correspondence, keep the membership roll and corporate records, minutes, annual reports.

(4) Affix Seal and Sign Papers. He shall keep the seal of the Association and affix it on such instruments as require it and sign all papers that require the attest or approval of the Association.

(5) Prepare the Board's Annual Report. In collaboration with the Officers of the Association, he shall prepare the annual report of the Board.

(6) Meetings. He shall have charge of all matters pertaining to the arrangements for and recording of meetings.

c. Delegation of Duties. Delegation of the actual performance of his duties is the prerogative of the Secretary, however, he shall not delegate his responsibility for the property of the Association, or affixing the seal of the Association, or the making of any attestation or certifica-

tion required to be given by him, or the signing of any document requiring his signature.

Section 5. The Treasurer.

a. General Duties of the Treasurer. The Treasurer shall be an administrative officer of the Association and shall exercise general supervision of its financial affairs, keeping the records and books of account thereof. He shall assist the Finance and Budget Committee to prepare the budget, collect amounts due the Association and shall have the custody of its securities, funds and moneys making the disbursements for the Association therefrom. He shall have charge of all matters relating to insurance, taxes, bonds, instruments and papers involving financial transactions. He shall conduct the correspondence relating to his office. He shall sign all instruments of the Association whereon his signature is required, and perform all duties required to be performed by him by law, these By-laws, and the duties that are properly assigned to him by the Board.

b. Reports of the Treasurer. The Treasurer shall make a written report to the Board at its regular meetings and to the delegates at each annual meeting and other meetings of the Association if required. Each report shall describe the financial condition of the Association, a comparison of the budget to appropriations as of the date of the report, the income and expenditures for the period of the report, and the Treasurer's recommendations on financial matters.

c. Liability of the Treasurer. The Treasurer, personally, shall not be liable for any decrease of the capital, surplus, income, balance or reserve of any fund or account resulting from any of his acts performed in good faith in conducting the usual business of his office. When a new treasurer takes office, the retiring treasurer shall turn over to his successor a copy of the closing audit of the treasury and all the records and books of account and all moneys, securities, and other valuable items and papers belonging to the Association that are in his custody and possession. The incoming treasurer shall check the same and, if found correct, shall give the retiring treasurer his receipt therefor and a complete release of the retiring treasurer from any liability thereafter with respect thereto.

d. Delegation of Duties. The Treasurer may not authorize any person to sign any financial instrument, notice or agreement of the Association that requires the signature of the Treasurer, unless such delegation or authorization is expressly permitted by these By-laws or the Board, but he may delegate to assistants the actual performance of the clerical, bookkeeping, statistical, collecting, and recording work of his office and may authorize designated assistants to sign, under their respective titles, records, vouchers, receipts and other documents if such is not prohibited by the By-laws.

ARTICLE VI.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD

Section 1. Composition.

There shall be an Executive Committee of the Board composed of the President, a Vice-President, the Secretary, the Treasurer and the Director-at-Large of the Association. The Immediate Past President shall serve on the Executive Committee the year following his term as President as an ex officio member.

Section 2. Powers Delegated to the Committee.

The Executive Committee shall have full authority, right and power to act for the Board during periods between Board meetings on all matters except that it shall not:

(1) adopt a general budget;

(2) change the policies, rules of the Board or the By-laws;

(3) make an award of honor;

(4) purchase, sell, lease, or hypothecate any real property;

(5) form an affiliation;

(6) fix assessments and annual dues; however, it shall be allowed to act for the Board on any of the foregoing excepted matters which have been delegated specifically to it by two-thirds vote of the Board.

Section 3. Decisions of the Committee.

a. The President, who shall be the chairman of the Executive Committee, shall fix the time and place for the meetings of the Executive Committee.

b. A quorum of two-thirds of its members shall be necessary to transact business at a meeting. Every decision of the Executive Committee shall not be less than a majority of votes.

c. The Executive Committee must actually meet in order to transact business, otherwise the acts and decisions of the Executive Committee are not binding on the Board or the Association.

d. The actions of the Executive Committee shall be recorded in minutes and ratified by the Board at its meeting following such action.

ARTICLE VII. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Section 1. Executive Officer.

a. There shall be an executive officer, employed by the Board and responsible to the Board, in charge of the administrative and executive offices of the Association and he shall be known as the Executive Director.

b. The Executive Director shall be the chief executive officer of the Association and shall have general management of the administrative affairs subject to the general direction and control of the Board and supervision by the Officers of the Association.

c. The Executive Director shall be the Assistant Treasurer and shall perform such duties in this capacity as the Treasurer may direct and under his direct supervision.

Section 2. Duties.

a. The Executive Director shall have general oversight of all the departments of the Association, carrying out Board directives, and interpreting Board policies.

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b. He shall stimulate programs under the various departments and coordinate all inter-departmental affairs.

c. He shall maintain liaison with other professional societies, especially those allied with architecture, and with trade associations related to the construction industry so that he and the Association are apprised of the activities of these societies and associations and so that timely co-operation of the Association can be given when such cooperation is warranted.

Section 3. Assistants.

The Board may employ assistants to the Executive Director to perform such duties of the Executive Director as assigned by the Executive Director with the consent of the Board.

ARTICLE VIII. COMMITTEES

Section 1. Classes.

a. There shall be standing committees and special committees.

(1) Standing committees shall be vertical and non-vertical; vertical standing committees shall be those designated by The Institute; non-vertical standing committees, those necessary to accomplish the operations of the Association.

(2) Special committees shall be those required for specific short term activities of the Association.

b. There shall be a Nominating Committee, a Regional Judiciary Committee, and a Committee on Finance and Budget.

Section 2. Structure.

a. The vertical standing committees shall be those designated by The Institute to be organized on the regional and chapter levels and whose functions parellel those of national committees of The Institute. These committees shall be called Regional FAA-AIA Committees.

(1) The membership of these committees shall be the Chairmen of the Chapter Committees performing the same functions as the Association committee at Chapter level; one from each of the chapters.

(2) The Chairmen of these committees shall be Corporate Members appointed by The Institute. Recommendations from the President with the consent of the Board shall be given to the Director of the Florida Region for submission to The Institute.

b. Non-vertical standing committees shall be those required to accomplish the operations of the Association and are not parallel with functions of the National Committees of The Institute.

(1) The membership of these committees shall be selected by the President from the membership according to policies established by the Board.

(2) The chairmen of these committees shall be appointed for three-year terms by the President with the consent of the Board.

c. Special committees may be created by the President or by the Board for specific, short term activities. When created by the President, the Board, at its next meeting thereafter, shall review such action and may continue or discontinue such committees, or make changes in personnel as it may deem proper. Special committees shall expire with the fiscal year, but may be re-created to continue to function into the following fiscal year.

(1) Chairmen and members for special committees shall be appointed from the membership and their terms shall expire with the Committee.

d. The President's recommendations for Committee Chairmen for the following fiscal year shall be presented to the Board at its regular meeting immediately prior to the Convention of the Association for Board approval and advice. The committee chairmen for the following fiscal year shall be announced at a business session of the preceding Convention.

Section 3. Reorganization.

The President may, at any time, discontinue non-vertical standing committees, and special committees, alter their classifications, or make any changes in their personnel without regard to the terms of appointment of the committee members, however at the next meeting after such action, the Board shall review the changes and take any action it regards proper.

Section 4. Nominating Committee.

a. There shall be a Nominating Committee whose duty shall be to nominate members in good standing with The Institute, the Chapter and the Association, qualified to become Officers in the Association for each of the offices about to be vacated.

b. The Board, at least sixty days before the Convention of the Association, shall elect the committee composed of a Chairman and not less than one member from each Area. Chairman and members shall be Corporate Members.

c. The Committee shall apprise the membership of their nominations prior to the convening of the Convention and shall report their nominations to the Convention at the first business session.

d. The powers of the Committee shall terminate with the adjournment of the Convention.

Section 5. Regional Judiciary Committee.

a. The Regional Judiciary Committee shall conduct initial hearings on charges of unprofessional conduct against a Corporate Member of the Association which have been referred to it by The Institute and which hearings shall be conducted according to the By-laws and Rules of The Board of The Institute.

b. The Regional Judiciary Committee shall be composed of three Corporate Members, elected to serve staggered three year terms, and an Alternate, elected to serve a one year term. Members and Alternate shall be members in good standing in The Institute, shall be from different chapters in the Region, and shall not be the Regional Director nor Officers of The Institute.

c. The senior member shall be Chairman during his last year of service.

d. The Regional Judiciary Committee shall conduct hearings, providing cases referred to it by The Institute are pending, in accordance with the procedure established in the rules of The Board of Directors of The Institute.

Section 6. Committee on Finance and Budget.

a. There shall be a Committee on Finance and Budget whose duty shall be to prepare the annual budget for the Board and to recommend fiscal policies for adoption by the Association.

b. The Committee shall consist of five members who are serving or have served as a Director or who have held office in the Association, appointed by the President with the Board approval, to serve for the initial year terms as follows: 2 members for one year; 2 members for two years; 1 member for three years. As their terms expire appointments shall be made for three year terms. The President annually shall designate one of the senior members to act as chairman.

c. The annual budget for the fiscal year following the annual meeting shall be presented in draft for the Board meeting immediately before the Convention for its comments and report to the Convention.

d. The final recommended budget shall be prepared for the Board approval at the first meeting of the Board in the new fiscal year.

e. The Committee shall provide for long-range fiscal planning for the Association and recommend policies related to funding, investments, travel and expense accounts, control of service projects, supplemental income and other financial matters which will enhance the Association's financial stability and accrue benefits to the members and the total profession, present and future.

Section 7. Operations.

a. The Secretary shall notify the chairmen and members of the various committees the names and addresses of their respective committee members and their various assignments.

b. The President shall be ex-officio a member of all committees, and the Secretary may act as secretary for the committee if so selected by the committee.

c. Committees have the right to request and receive all information and records in possession of the Association and necessary to discharge the duties assigned them.

d. Committees shall act as advisors to the Board and shall report their findings, recommendations and actions to the Board except the Regional Judiciary Committee whose reports are confidential and required by The Institute to be made directly to the Executive Director thereof.

e. The majority of members of a committee shall constitute a quorum. Findings, recommendations and actions of a committee shall be made according to the concurring vote of the majority of members present at a committee meeting or a concurring majority vote of letter ballots.

f. The chairman of any committee requiring an appropriation shall submit a written request to the Board for the amount required and reasons thereof, and if granted, file with the final report of the committee a detailed accounting of moneys appropriated and expended.

(1) Expenses of the members of the Regional Judiciary Committee attending meetings shall be reimbursed by The Institute in the manner and amount as prescribed by the Treasurer of The Institute.

g. No committee nor any member or chairman thereof shall incur financial obligations unless funds are available in its appropriation and it is authorized to do so by the Board. No committee nor any member or chairman, shall commit the Association, orally or otherwise, on any matter unless specifically authorized to do so by the Board.

h. When their terms expire, committee chairmen and members shall transmit to their successors all information and records necessary to continue the work of the committees.

ARTICLE IX. FINANCIAL

Section 1. Fiscal Year.

The fiscal year of this Association shall be the calendar year.

Section 2. Dues.

a. Annual dues equal to the pro-rata share required to defray the expenses of the Association for the ensuing fiscal year shall be recommended by the Board and determined and fixed by the Convention.

b. Each member shall contribute annual dues in an amount determined by the Convention.

c. Dues shall be for the Association's fiscal year and shall be due and payable on the first day of the fiscal year, January 1st.

d. Any Member whose dues for the current year have not been paid by the first day of July shall be considered delinquent and the Secretary shall, at that time, send written notice of such delinquency to each such member and to the secretary of his Chapter.

e. The Secretary shall request The Institute to suspend the membership of any Corporate Member whose dues remain unpaid on the last day of the previous year, on or about the tenth day of each January. The Secretary shall notify each such member and the secretary of his Chapter of this action at the same time.

f. The Secretary ipso facto shall suspend the Membership of any Associate Member whose dues remain unpaid on the last day of the previous year on or about the tenth day of each January, and shall so notify each such member and the secretary of his Chapter at that time.

g. Termination of Membership for any Corporate Member shall be only by action of The Institute.

h. The Board may terminate the membership of any Associate Member for non-payment of dues twelve months after such Member has been suspended by the Secretary. The Secretary shall remove from the rolls of or other appropriate instrument, signed by the person the Association the name of any Associate Member upon

(Continued on Page 44)

FAA BY-LAWS

(Continued from Page 43)

receiving notice of termination of membership by his Chapter.

i. Each Chapter treasurer shall collect dues from each member assigned to his Chapter and shall promptly remit dues collected to the Treasurer of the Association at the office of the Association. On request of any Chapter and with approval of the Board, its Chapter treasurer may delegate his dues collecting responsibility to the Treasurer of the Association.

Section 3. Contributions.

The Board, at any regular meeting, by a concurring vote of two-thirds of the members present, or at any special meeting called therefor, may authorize the raising of, and thereupon raise, money by voluntary contribution from its members, in addition to annual dues, for any designated special purpose consistent with the objectives of the Association, and prescribe the manner in which such contributions shall be collected. Non-payment of contributions shall not abridge, suspend, or terminate the privileges and rights of any member.

Section 4. Funds and Securities.

a. All moneys received by the Association shall be promptly deposited, in their original form, in a depository approved by the Board.

b. Every disbursement of money, except for petty cash, shall be by check of the Association, signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by another officer designated by the Board.

c. The Treasurer shall establish petty cash accounts as authorized by the Board. These funds shall be disbursed for the usual petty cash purposes, by the person named in the Board's authorization of the account. Statements of expenditures shall be duly recorded and the expenditures approved by the Treasurer before the account is replenished.

d. Reserve or funds in excess of required operating funds shall be deposited by the Treasurer in an interest-bearing depository approved by the Board, or when authorized by the Board. Such funds may be invested in short term government or municipal bonds or equivalent securities.

Section 5. Annual Budget.

a. The Board shall adopt an annual budget at its first meeting each year, by a concurring vote of not less than two-thirds of its membership present. The Budget shall show in detail the anticipated income and expenditures of the Association for the fiscal year.

b. Unless authorized and directed to do so at a Convention or special meeting of the Association, the Board shall not adopt any budget, make any appropriations, or authorize any expenditure or in any way obligate or incur obligation for the Association, which, in the aggregate of any fiscal year, exceeds the estimated income of the Association for such year.

c. Each expenditure of money and each financial liability of the Association shall be evidenced by a voucher, or persons authorized to incur the expense or liability, except petty cash expenditures which shall be subject to the approval of the Treasurer, and shall be accounted against appropriated and/or budgeted items.

Section 6. Audits.

The Board shall authorize employment of a Certified Public Accountant to audit the books and accounts of the Association for report at the first Board meeting of each fiscal year.

ARTICLE X. AMENDMENTS

Section 1. By Meetings of the Association.

The Charter and By-laws of the Association may be amended at any annual or special meeting of the Association provided:

(1) Written notice stating the purpose and reason for each proposed amendment is sent to each Corporate and Associate Member not less than thirty days prior to the date of the meeting at which the proposed amendment is to be voted on. A copy of the proposed amendments shall be included with the notice circulated as set forth in the Charter.

(2) Voting shall be by roll-call only and shall require the concurring vote of not less than two-thirds of the total delegates-votes present at the meeting.

(3) Every resolution or motion of this Association amending its Charter or By-laws shall state that it will become effective only if and when it is approved by The American Institute of Architects.

(4) Immediately following adoption of such resolution or motion, the Secretary shall submit a copy of the amendment and the resolution to the Secretary of The Institute requesting Institute approval. Upon receipt of such approval, the Secretary shall enter the amendment and record its approval in the proper place in the documents with the date of the amendment and its approval.

Section 2. By The Institute.

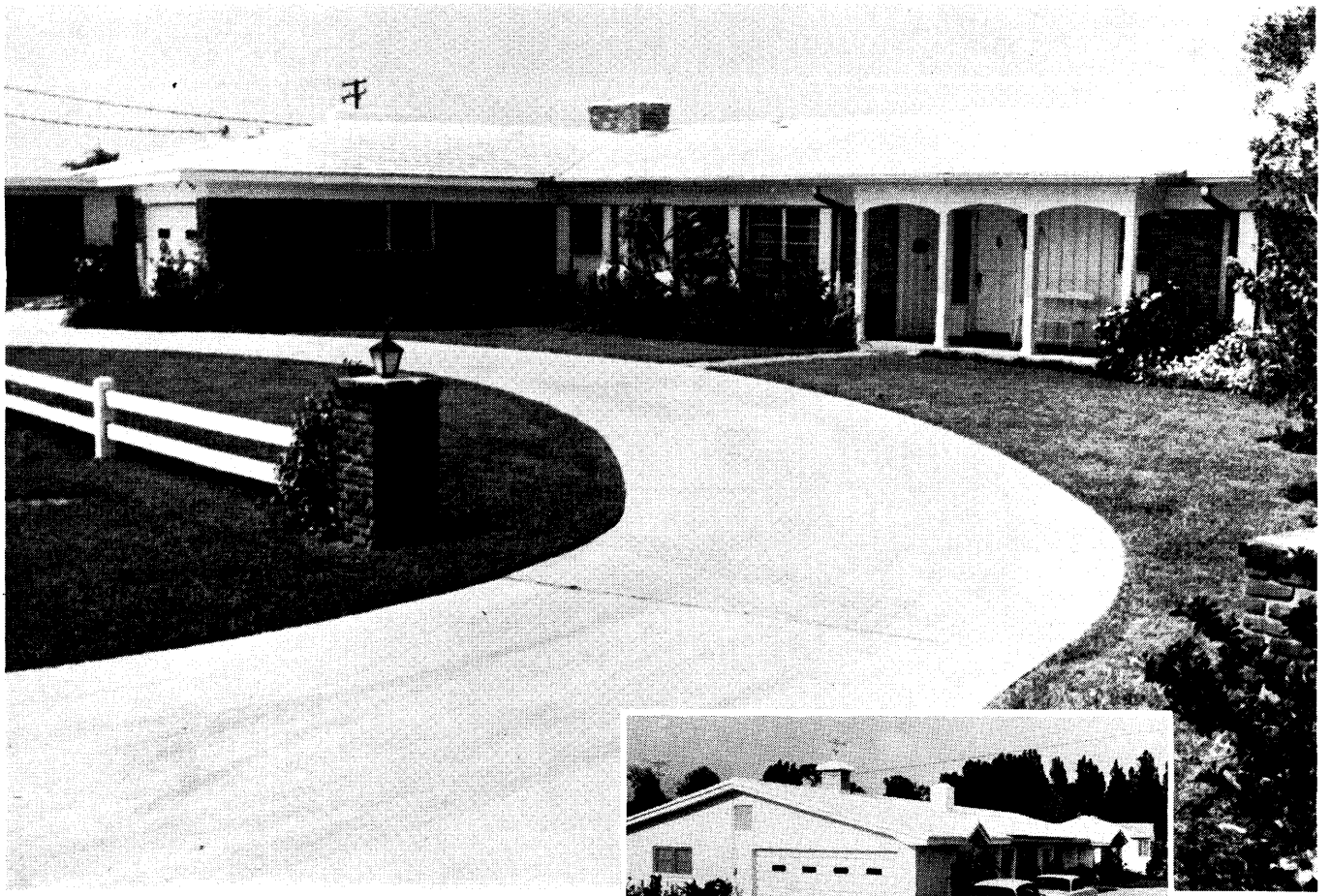
The Institute, unless the statutes forbid, may amend any provision of these By-laws when the Association fails to enact amendments properly requested by The Institute. Each amendment made by The Institute shall have the same force and effect as if made by the Association, and shall be effective immediately on receipt of the notice of the Secretary of The Institute containing the amendment. The Secretary shall enter such amendment in the proper place in these By-laws and notify the Chapters of the change.

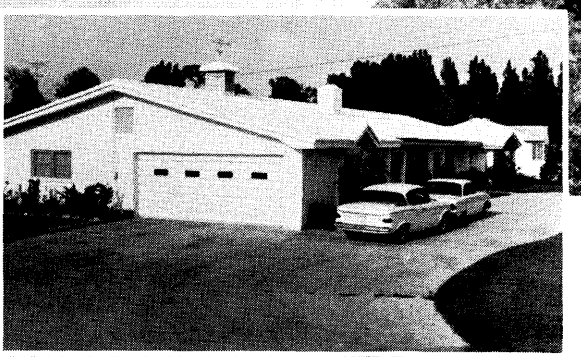
Section 3. Title and Numbering.

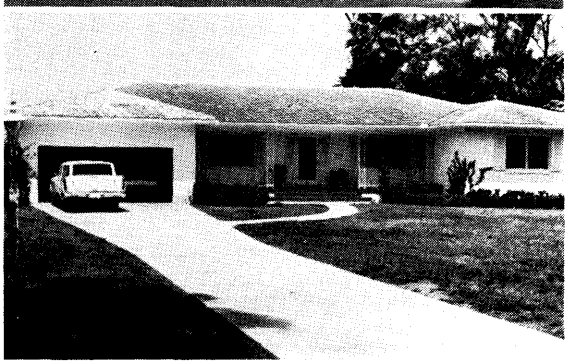
The Secretary may rearrange, retitle, renumber or correct obvious errors in the various articles, sections and paragraphs of these By-laws as becomes necessary.

ARTICLE XI. RESPONSIBILITY

The Association shall not be responsible for any vote or statement of its officers or members nor be pledged or bound in any manner except by the approval of the Board, in conformity with these By-laws.







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(Continued from Page 29)

same." Keeping in mind principles will serve as a basis of reference. By recalling, for example, the basic functioning of basic types of mechanical systems, by keeping in mind the basic chemical and physical characteristics of materials, by retaining a frank appraisal of automation, we very soon see that many products which are called "new" are perhaps merely newly certified, or newly rated — or they have a new color or a new shape, or a new application, or a new method of connection.

IV

In conclusion, I suppose really the main danger to architecture today is letting technique dictate solutions, to let the technical tail wag the architectural dog. As CURT SIEGEL says in his excellent recently published book entitled *Structure and Form in Modern Architecture*: "*Modern architecture is characterized by an excess of artistically unassimilated solutions.*"

And to this, as though in reply, JOHN CROSBY wrote recently in the *New York Herald Tribune*: "*Our problem will soon be one of learning how NOT to do all the things that machines are going to do for us.*"

Literature Available

A complete Washroom Advisory Service to assist architects in planning new washrooms and remodeling old ones is described in a new 16-page booklet available from the Scott Paper Company, Philadelphia.

Architects are offered free assistance in designing washrooms which provide efficient traffic flow, easy maintenance, and modern equipment.

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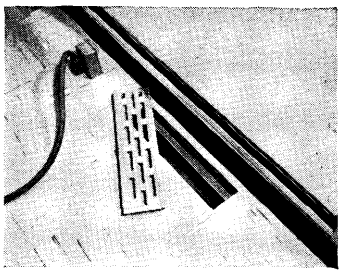

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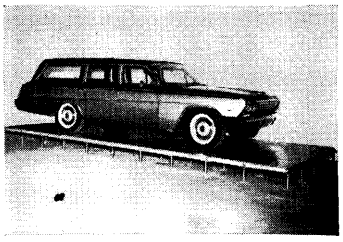

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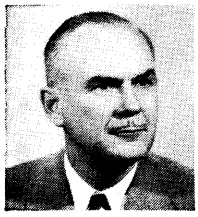

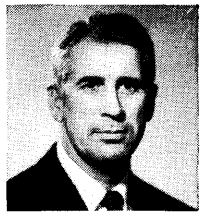

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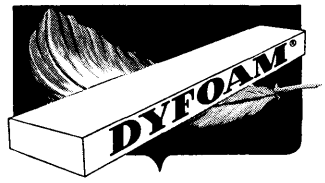

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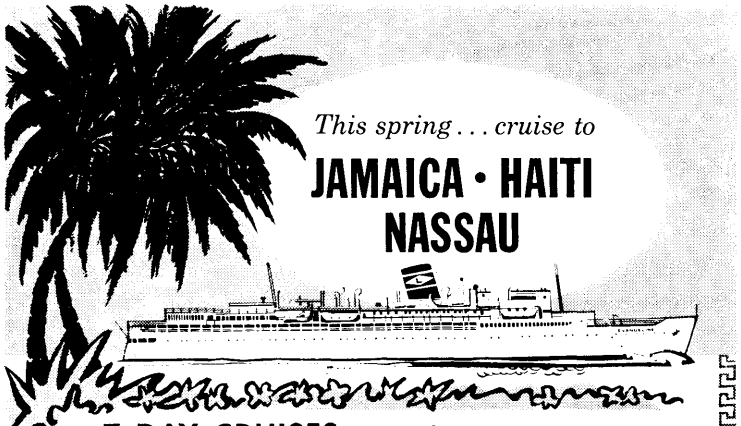

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Public Relations . . .

(Continued from Page 11)

As can be seen from the foregoing list, virtually every phase of a building program is well covered by such a panel and this fact was adequately demonstrated by its ability to handle a wide range of questions which were presented to it. It is quite possible that the size of such a panel could be reduced without detriment to the ability to cover all questions posed.

As a format for conducting the panel, we selected a lead-off question for each panelist, in advance of the program, of a sufficiently broad scope to serve both as an introduction to the individual panelist and also to the field with which he is associated. This helped to set a pattern which was then followed in the assignment of subsequent questions to the panel. In some instances, a question was directed to more than one panelist so as to bring out a more inclusive and comprehensive answer.

The attendance which the Forum had was indicative of the interest on the part of the general public in the subject. It is very well worth while to mention that no one left the Auditorium until the end of the program, even though it was in session from 8 p. m. to shortly after 10 p. m. The backlog of questions presented by means of question blanks distributed to the audience was sufficient to have carried on for at least another hour, but it was felt wise not to over-stay our welcome.

One fact which impressed me greatly was brought out by Mr. Overton during one of the preparatory briefing sessions of the panel. He stated that he had made a survey of the depositors in Sarasota Federal Savings and Loan Association, as he had previously done in another similar institution, and developed the fact that more than twenty percent of them were directly connected with the building industry as the major source of their income. From this it is quite tenable to point out that, when the building industry is not busy the entire community is adversely affected, and of course the corolary to that is equally true. Surely, the architectural profession is geared very closely, business-wise, to the overall condition of that industry, and whatever it can do to assist in its stimulation cannot but help itself.

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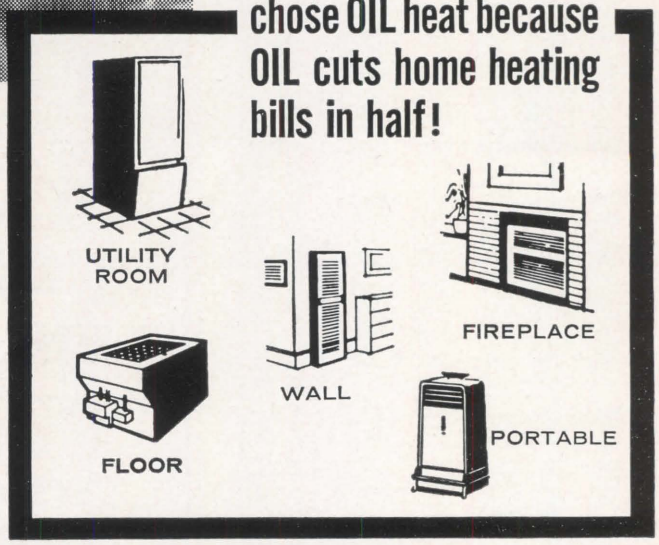

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